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THE EXAMINER;

to the Post Office.

TERMS.

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PAUL SEYMOUR, PUBLISHER.

A Good Sign.

The National Intelligencer of the 23d contains an excilent article on the question-Has Congress Power to institute slavery? It regrets the necessity which makes the publication necessary, and declares its columns open to discussion. The communication is from an able source. It is calm, considerate, and well fortified by le gal authorities. Will our Dailies publish this article? Is it not time that this view of the subject should be fairly presented?

Has Congress Power to Institute Stavery? The first article of the Constitution de-

clares "that all legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the inited States," &c. This limits the legislative action of Congress to the subsequently enumerated powers.

In the eight section of the first article o the Constitution it is declared that Congress shall have power "to exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, over such district, not exceeding ten miles square. as may by cession of particular States, . and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased, by the consent of the egislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings.

Under this provision the cession of the District of Columbia was made, within which territory slavery had been long sanctioned, so that the power of Congress to institute it within the District did not arise; and no one, it is supposed, would contend that within the cession of a non-slave-hold-

In no part of the Constitution are slaves named or referred to as property : they are potism. designated as persons. In the second section of the first article, which apportions Constitution which authorises the organizasection of the same article, which declares that "migration of importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall ted by the Congress prior to the year eighteen fugitives from labor. In no other part of the Constitution is there any reference to

it is declared "that Congress shall have or other property belonging to the United ernment, or to adopt regulations beyond the specific objects of the grant. Congress are This is considered too clear to be controver- made property by the local law.

There is no specific power given to Congress, in the Constitution, which authorizes the establishment of a Territorial Government, except that which relates to the Dis-

the territory of the United States northwest That ordinance provided for the first and second grades of Territorial Government which extended over the territory that includes the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan. Separate Territorial Gov. ernments were formed under the ordinance, as the progress of population required. This provided for the government of all the territory ceded to the Union at the adoption of the Constitution; and this fact may have been supposed to render any provision on the subject in the Constitution unnecessary. On the 7th August, 1789, the ordinance

to adapt it to the Constitution. On the 25th February, 1790, North Carolina ceded to the Union territory which now constitutes the State of Tennessee, which Congress, shall tend to emancipate slaves; by the South. It was the strongest position and on the 26th May, 1790, by the act of that could have been taken on that side of Congress, the ordinance of 1787, with certification. tain exceptions in the act of cession, was If free territory be admitted and Congress

The first annexation of foreign territory to the United States, was Louisiana, within which slavery existed under the French and Spanish Governments. Florida, which was ubsequently annexed, was also a slave State. Texas was a slave State.

If any part of Mexican territory shall be annexed, as slavery is not sanctioned in Mexico, it must come into the Union as a free territory; and the important question

State, and that Congress, except as to the minth ward of the city of Pittsburgh. recapture of slaves, can exercise no power The above generous offer secures to the

where such relation does not exist, he is free, tive city. this subject. There is no principle in the a princely estate.—Pittsburgh Gazette. laws of nations, nor in the common law, as between sovereignties, which authorizes a ciples will not be disputed by any one who trine.

has examined the decisions of the Courts of

The New Orleans Delta still continues to maintain, with ability the dectrine, that conquest will not make new States. Referring to maintain, with ability the dectrine, that conquest will not make new States. Referring to maintain, with ability the dectrine, that conquest will not make new States. Referring to maintain, with ability the dectrine, that conquest will not make new States. Referring to maintain, with ability the dectrine, that conquest will not make new States. Referring to maintain, with ability the dectrine, that conquest will not make new States. Referring to maintain, with ability the dectrine, that conquest will not make new States. Referring to maintain, with ability the dectrine, that conquest will not make new States. Referring to it would be in order to more a postponement of the question of reception ill to-merrow?

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power conferred by the Constitution of the United States."

would have been at liberty to have declared or States will be resisted unto death. free all runaway slaves coming within its But in denouncing the fanaticism of the

ing State for forts, &c., Congress could es- Powers exercised beyond this is not derived from the Constitution, but must depend upon an unlimited discretion. And this is des-

Now there is no specific power in the of Columbia, and it was equally necessary in regard to other Territories. But if this power be implied from that specific power given to regulate the disposition of the publands, it must, under the above rule, be limited to means suitable to the end in view. hundred and eight," and also in the second If Congress go beyond this in the organization of a Territorial Government, they act without limitation, and may establish a monarchy. Admit that they may organize a Government which shall protect the lands purchased and provide for the administration means follow that they may establish slavery. rules and regulations respecting the territory This is a relation which must be created by States." The power here given is limited regulation of limited extent, and, necessarily, the local sovereignty. It is a municipal to the regulation of the property of the Gov- of an equal limited origin. It is a domestic ernment, and may be exercised as well within a State as a Territory. It gives no ex- can exercise no control. And, above all, press power to institute a Territorial Gov- the institution of slavery is not within any implication which can be drawn from the specific objects of the grant. Congress are authorized "to dispose of" the territory lands or other property of the United States. (land) or other property. Political power As before remarked, slaves are not treated is not, it would seem, within the grant. in the Constitution as property. They are

The Supreme Court of the United States have decided that, under the power to regulate commerce among the States, Congress could not interfere with the slave trade between the States. And with how much The Ordinance "for the government of greater propriety and force of argument power to establish slavery in a Territory. of the river Ohio" was approved 7th Au- In the latter there is nothing from which gust, 1787, which was before the formation of the Constitution of the United States. is admitted to include all commercial deal. ings among the States. And it was upon the ground that in the Constitution slaves were treated as persons and not as property. that were held not to come within the commercial power. If Congress, under any Territory of the United States, on much stronger grounds may they exercise the commercial power over the transfer and sale of

slaves among the States. In the Territory of Louisiana and Florida, Congress recognized and, to a limited extent, regulated slavery. But, as before rewas modified by an act of Congress, so as marked, slavery existed in those Territories at the time they were ceded to the United States; and, in the treaty of cession of Louisiana, the United States bound themselves was accepted by act of Congress on the 2d Slaves in that Territory was considered as of April ensuing. In the act of cession, amorg other provisions, it was stipulated it is singular that this fact in the Missouri athat no regulation made or to be made by controversy was not, I believe, relied upon

adopted "for the government of the territo- have no power to institute slavery within it, ry of the United States South of the river the territory must remain free until the people shall form a State Government, then the horrid consequences, so far as those powers ex- ation we are threatened by an immense and question may arise, in the exercise of this "tend. sovereign power, whether slavery shall be

> Can the President and Senate by a treaty establish-slavery in the new Territory Such a power is not found in the Constitu tion nor in the laws of nations

We learn that Captain Edward Schenarises whether Congress have power to make ley, and Mrs. Schenley, now residing in to raise the question of reception, and that such London, have instructed their agent in the a motion is laid upon the table and there the No question is better settled in this council to offer a donation of ten acres of land matter drops. As this course does not accord

society all the area required both for the The relation of master and slave is de. objects of the hospital and the largetic asy-taking the question by year and nays, will pendent upon the local law; and when the lum, and is a glowing "remembrance," slave escapes, by any means, to a State from this lady in a foreign land, to her na-

unless under a general law he may be recaptured by the master. The Constitution, which authorizes the reclamation of fugitives from labor, is the law of the Union on will be a proud monument in the midst of

Sincerity in believing, and humility in recaption of a fugitive slave. These prin- professing, are a consecration of any doc-

there any legal means through which the heart or power of the mind can be found to master could claim the fugitive. The in- combat it, prompts this diversion from the convenience and collision which frequently hitherto onward course of the great Senator. arose from this state of things led to the That social institution which circumstances have imposed upon us as a hard necessity of The power to institute slavery belongs our lot, and whose existence, so inseparably exclusively to the community in which it intertwined with the whole frame-work of exists. In the language of Chief Justice our society, has been so often attacked, and Taney, in Groves vs Slaughter, 15 Peters, is even now so loudly threatened by the fa-508, a State "has a right to decide for itself natics of the North—the defence and prewhether it will or will not admit slaves to servation of that institution is the object to be brought within its limits from another which Mr. Calhoun seems to have devoted State, either for sale or for any other purthe latter days of his life. So far as the pose; and also to prescribe the manner and protection of slavery as it now exists in the mode in which they may be introduced, and South, and its security and exclusive conto determine their condition and treatment; trol by the people of the States where it exand this action cannot be controlled by Con- ists are concerned Mr. Calhoun may rely gress, either by virtue of its power to regulate commerce, or by virtue of any other people of the South. But we believe that a majority of our people, do not think that its constant discussion and agitation are con-And in the case of Prigg vs the Common ducive to the security of slavery, The inwealth of Pennsylvania, 16 Peters, 611, the troduction of this question into Congress in Supreme Court says: "The state of slavery any shape should be deprecated by all is deemed to be a mere municipal regulation | Southerners. Our true position is this founded upon and limited to the range of Slavery is a question which we cannot and the territorial laws," and "it is manifest from will not discuss here. It is a part of our this consideration, that, if the Constitution society and institutions which we intend to had not contained the clause for recaption, cling to as long as it is our interest or will every non-slaveholding State in the Union to do so, and all interference with it in oth-

limits, and to have given them entire immu- abolitionists, let us not fall into the other nity and protection against the claims of and scarcely less fanatical extreme-of asserting and claiming more for slavery than The true construction of the Constitution we can with reason or power maintain. s, that implied powers can only exercise in Let us not strive to make everything else carrying into effect a specific power. And subsidiary to the perpetuity of slavery. Let on the table. I ask whether the motion to rethis implication is limited to such measures us not sacrifice that which promises great as shall be appropriate to the object. This increase of national glory and poweris an admitted and safe rule of construction. which opens to our Republic a vast field of It is believed to be the only one which has enterprise and greatness-to the mere apbeen sanctioned by statesmen, and jurists. prehension that it may circumscribe th sphere and influence of slavery.

If Mr. Calhoun opposes the seizure and occupation of a portion or the whole of enize the very oes he not indirectly principle to which the South is most vioof anti-slavery territory endanger the institution as it exists in the Southern States?

Is it sound policy to acknowledge the fall in every measure calculated to increase whilst denying most inflexibly the right of of justice among the settlers, it does by no the Federal Government to impose any conterritory we may acquire, that we ourselves should take the lead in making the non-existence of slavery a ground for refusing to admit such territory into our Union?

views and interests to guard and protect? Has it, not sectional and geographical relations to preserve and strengthen? Are we spectfully present their petitions upon this subforever to keep at a stand for fear that we ject may bring Anti-Slave States into our Union? Are the great commercial, agricultural, and encing the action of this body, without any demanufacturing interests of the South never sire to excite angry feeling or discussion. I ask to be thought of? Have we not other battles to fight with the North than those of Slavery? Have we not other interests with which those could such a power be sustained than the of which we shall require an increase of territory and power in the South, to off-set year is bringing to the strength of the North? Shall we not, by securing to the South the command and control of the whole vast sea, of which so small a portion at present laves our shores, lay the foundations of an Empire as vast as that which, under the Roman sceptre, grew up along the coasts of the implied power, may institute slavery in a Mediterranean—an Empire of States bound together by common interest and sectional and territorial relations which must for ever secure them from the authorized and unconstitutional interference of other States in their own domestic concerns and institu-

In order that this subject may be fully undertood, we present the proceedings of the U. S.

"To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United State, in Congress assembled: " to be Anti-Christian, and the present war with earnestly request you, to use all the means in

" Signed on behalf of the meeting, "WALTER EDGERTON, | Clerks." "REBECCA EDGERTON,

On presenting this petition Mr. HALE said : I suppose, Mr. President, as this petition prays for the exertion of all the powers of Governmen that the practice has obtained in the Senate, when petitions of this character are presented, try than that slavery exists in a State by virtue of the local law; that the power over the subjects is exclusively vested in the village of Croghansville now in the State, and the Communication of the second of the state of the second of the se With this view, if the question of reception be raised, I ask that it may be taken by yeas

and nays. The Presiding Officer .- Those in fayor of Mr. HALE .- Was the motion made to lay the

The Presiding Officer .-- The question is he put as a matter of course.

Mr. Hale.—I was not aware of the existen of such a rule; but that being the case, I would like to say a single word on the main question, as the motion to lay on the table is not debata-

motion upon the table.

Mr. Berrien.—I trust that the established usage of the Senate will not be departed from on this occasion. When a petition of this sort is presented the question of reception is raised by a motion to lay a petition on the table. I

only object was that the Senat before the question was taten. Mr. Calhoun.—What is the question?
The Presiding Officer.—It is to lay the

tion to receive the petition of the table.

Mr. Calhoun.—What is the subject matter

the petition?

THE PRESIDING OFFICER.—The abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Hale.—If it be in order, I will state the subject matter of the patition. The patition comes from the yearly meeting of Friends at Newport, Wayne county, Lidiana, praying the termination of the war in Mexico; and also, praying that all the power rested in Congress upon the subject, shall be exerted for the termination of clarge.

mation of slavery.

Mr. Butler.—That does not say any thing about slavery in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Hale.—I remarked that this was included in the petition.

The question was they taken on the call for the year and nays. A sufficient number of

members rising, the yeas and nays were ordered and were taken as follows: YEAS .- Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Acthison, Atherton, Badger, Bell, Berrien, Bradbury, Breese, Bright, Butler, Calhoun, Cass, Davis, (of Mississippi,) Dickinson, Dix, Downs, Fairfield, Felsh, Foote, Hunter, Johnson, (of Maryand,) Johnson (of Louisiana,) Mangam, Mason Niles, Rusk, Sevior, Spruance, Sturgeon, Tur-

Green, Hale, Miller, Phelps, Underwood, Up- ment.

So the motion to receive the petition was laid apon the table. Mr. HALE presented the memorial of David Burr and sixty-nine others, citizens of Pennthroughout the Union.

Mr. HALE said :- I do not understand that journment. there is a standing rule or order of the Senate that raises the question whether this petition shall be received, or the motion to receive it laid ceive the petition is debatable? Am I correct, sir, in supposing it is debatable?

Presiding Officer .- It is debatable. Mr. HALE .- So understanding it, sir, I wish to say a single word in vindication of the course which I deem it my duty to take on this occasion. It is with no desire to produce angry feelings, or excited discussion, but it is in discharge of my duty, under deep and the earnest convictions of my understanding, that I attempt to discharge that duty. What is the refusal of the Mexico because it may bring a great acces. Senate to receive these petitions? It is saying sion to the anti-slavery power in the Union, that there are some subjects on which the peo ple shall not approach this tribunal.

lently opposed-that the General Govern- terial and the spiritual world. The researcher ment may control or act upon slavery in the of geological science have penetrated the bow States? How otherwise can any increase els of the earth, and have there found the mate-"He who made the world, and its age reveal"

Nay, inquiry goes with adventurous

riends and supporters are so nervously ap- scan the laws by which He who sits thereon prehensive that they see its ruin and down. governs His own actions and the world He has a peculiar right to come and ask of this body a peculiar institutions-shall it be controlled eign and aggressive war at an expense of forty by no other interests or feelings than those or fifty millions of dollars annually. And, if which relate to Slavery? Has it not other the people of the United States are to be thus Governor to have fired a national salute, on the taxed for a war, growing immediately and di- morning of the 8th inst., in commemoration of rectly out of an institution of this character, are the victory achieved by our officers and soldiers a stranger, on the shores of Borneo, about seven

> I have thus discharged my duty to those who sent me here; without any expectation of influ-

that the petition may be received and oppose the vast additions which every Senator from New Hampshite who presents this therefore, sir, the question of reception being

CONGRESS.

SENATE .- Shortly after the opening of the hamber this morning, the galliries were densey crowded by an attentive auditory, to hear the discussion that was likely to take place upon the special order of the day—"Mr. Calhoun's resolutions relative to the Mexican var."

Mr. Calhoun took the floor, which he main-

tained for a considerable length of time in the advocacy of his resolutions. He declared that the further prosecution of the war unnecessary, that in its inception it was wreng, and produced solely by the act of the President, and not by any act of Mexico. He denied that there had been adequate cause for the commencement of Grubb. hostilities between the two countries, and that the existing state of things had been brought about without any just or sufficient reason.

wickedness and barbarity, respectfully, but held till a satisfactory treaty shall have been ratsolicit the exercise of the powers of the Gov- speedy termination is now counselled by im-"ernment vested in your hands, to put an impending dangers menacing the prosperity and mediate termination to slavery with all its happiness of the United States. In its continucompelled to employ and sustain a large standing greater chances of obtaining indemnities by its longer continuance, and finally endangering our free institutions by the annexation of such President's recommendation, made in his last annual message to Congressrelative to the Mexgate well the objects to be gained by a further prosecution of the war, and to carefully consider the results that are likely to be produced by

such a course. future day. The proceedings of the House this day

unimportant. (The above proceedings in Congress on Tue day did not reach us in time for last week's

the usual hour, and an appropriate prayer was offered up to the throne of Divine mercy by Rev. Mr. Slicer.

A motion was made to print said petition, and lost. The petition was then referred to the appropriate committee.

Another petition of a like nature was pre ted by Mr. Alten, of Ohio, which was allowed to The Ron. Dixon H. Lewis appeared to-day

and was sworn in. Geo. E. Badger, of North Carolina, from th

The Senate then resumed the special order of

the day, the ten regiment bill. Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, arose and addressed the Senate at some length. During his remarks, he took occasion to denounce the conduct of the administration, in no very measured terms, as to the course that had been pursued in ficers and soldiers in the war with Mexico. clared himself as opposed to voting either men or money for the further carrying out the objects or designs of the administration with respect to Mexico. He also expressed his desire for the recall of the army now in Mexico. He and the feared the extension of our territory, and that by voting means for the further prosecution of the war, it would be authorizing the President to do what he pleased. Patriotism, he thought, should yield to policy. He was fully aware taking the depositions of soldiers who that many men declared themselves in favor of the Mexico; read and passed.

The war, simply because they deemed it a popular report at this time, a bill concerning lar thing, while at the same time the advocacy of such measures were counter to their own better judgment.

At the close of Mr. Hale's speech, the further cussion of the bill was postponed, Reverdy Johnson having the floor to reply to-morrow. The Senate then adjourned.

House .- The principal business transacted toay in the House, was the discussion of the speney, Westcott, Yulee-33 cial order of the day, the Southern mail bill, Nays.-Messrs. Baldwin, Clarke, Corwin, which was continued till the hour of adjourn-

FRIDAY, Jan. 7th.

SENATE.-The Senate was not in session to House.-The House was engaged all day in the discussion of the Southern mail bill. Sunsylvania, praying for such an alteration of the dry amendments were adopted. During the dis-Constitution and laws as shall abolish slavery cussion sound points of order were raised and nuch confusion prevailed up to the hour of ad-

SATURDAY, Jan. 8th.

SENATE .- The Senate was engaged in the Huffnagle, of Pennsylvania, was confirmed as Consul to Calcutta, vice Hagins, recalled. Hugh Keenan, of Pennsylvania, as Consul to the port of Dublin, vice Wilson, recalled. W. J. Staples, act entitled "an act to further protect the rights of New York, as Consul to Havre, vice Beasley, of married women;" second reading dispeneceased. There is manifest great anxiety here in anticipation of the war speech of Reverdy Johnson, which will be delivered on Monday. House.—Mr. Washington Hunt, of New York "Negro law of 1833;" second reading disconfined to his room by sickness. The busis confined to his room by sickness. The business of the house is unimportant.

From the Frankfort Baily Commonwealth

SENATE .- In the Senate Mr. Helm, chairman

of the Committee on the Sinking Fund, repor- itself into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. Harclamation declaring the State to be ready to re- 1833, concerning the importation of slaves. deem all unpaid six years bonds, and if the prescribed, to cease bearing interest. Second progress, and obtained leave to sit again. peril and weakness of an institution whose the very throne of Eternity and undertakes to and third readings being dispensed with, the bill

Friday next.

tion which were adopted. ciary be and they are hereby instructed to inalso, if practicable, the amount of funds thus to his position as the undisputed sovereign of

Mr. Kobbs reported a bill to amend the charter of the Shepherdsville Iron Manufacturing Speaker announced the standing Committees,

which were as follows. ferro, James N. Stephens, Boulware, Quarles, Where the beneficial effects of his interference Coleman, Garnett, and Warren. Daniel P. White, Wright, Wolford, Holmes,

reland, Short, Berry, and Carlisle Judiciary.—Messrs. Combs, Speed, Towles, Cavan, Moore, Hanson, and Wood. Religion .- Messrs. Asa Young, Bullock, Religion.—Messrs. Asa Young, Bullock, of industry and commerce to the roving warfare. Beeler, Williams, Shawhan, Judd, and Harin which they have hitherto placed their pride.

Eaker, Conner, Harris, Bailey, Talbutt, and Internal Improvement .-- Messrs. Collins, Newell, Wintersmith, Forde, Blanton, Allin, and

Education -- Messrs. Haggard, Miller, Hamil-Military Affairs .- Messrs. Pratt, Bell, Dun-

ment .-- Messrs. Hughes, Gaines, Pearce, Kinney, Wall, Bowen, and Culton.

Penitentiary.--Messrs. Barlow, Johnston Grainger, Boyd, Bilderback, Cockerell, and Agriculture and Manufactures. - Messrs.

Newell, Bush, Abell, Milton E. White, Railey, Hogg, and Dougherty. Sinking Fund.—Messrs. Hardy, Stanley, Young, Hughes, Headley, Lightfoot, Hudson, and Ballingal.

Banks.—Messrs. Wilkins, Gaines, Turner

Chilton, Thomas, and D. P. White.

Library.—Messrs R. H. Field,
Bourland, Elliott, and Lightfoot. Pulitie Offices .-- Messrs. Miller. Turner and Beard. Printing .- Messrs. John Brown, Christopher Kerrick, Dohoney, R. H. Field.

Federal Relations .- Messrs. Wintersmith Hardy, Wood, Dohoney, Cavan, Moore, and Enrollments .- Messrs. Wall, McKinney Bowen, Bailey, and Floyd.

Mr. Bush asked the unanimous consent of the terday inviting Gen. Taylor to visit the seat of of benighted Mexicans? government of Kentucky whilst the Legislature was in session. No objection was made. resolutions were accordingly taken up, read, and unanimously adopted.

Mr. Price reported a bill to abolish the militia system, and to revise and permanently establish ommon schools in this Commonwealth.

revenue arising therefrom and created by this bill, to establish a system of common schools similar to the New England system. One section provides for its submission to the people for their ratification of rejection. The bill was once read by the title, second reading dispensed and one in India, embracing 493 ministers and making of T.

Mr. Smith moved that it be committed to the Committee of the Whole, and made the special SENATE .- The Senate was called to order at order for Thursday week; lost. Mr. Forde then moved to commit to the Com nittee on Education; carried.

Mr. Wintersmith, reported a bill to incorporate the town of West Point, in Hardin county;

Mr. T. D. Brown called up his resolution regard to adjournment on the 10th day of February. After much discussion the resolution and amendments were laid upon the table.

THURSDAY, Jan. 6th.

SENATE .- Several petitions were presented. Mr. Hardin, from the Judiciary committee, committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill of the officers and soldiers in the war with Mexfor the extension of the bounty law, in order to secure the filling up of the regiments—which was read and passed.

Mr. English reported a bill granting a change Mr. English reported a bill granting a change of venue to Benj. All, indicted in the Jefferson

circuit court for passing counterfeit money; se-cond and third readings being dispensed with, Mr. Wall, from the committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill for the benefit of the of Mr. Wall said that the bill proposed to exempt those individuals from military duty, for the future, unless in ease of insurrection or

The further readings were dispensed with, and the bill was unanimously passed. House.-Petitions presented by several mem

tion of electors for President and Vice President; read, and after being amended, was passed.

Mr. T. D. Brown reported the bill with amendments, providing for taking the sense of

the people as to the propriety of calling a con-The bill as amended passed Mr. Barlow moved to take up the Senate res lutions to fire a national salute on the 8th of cial order of the day, the Southern mail bill, January, (the resolutions were published in Senate proceedings of Wednesday) which being

Mr. Combs offered to amend by adding, and to fire one hundred guns on the 22d of February, in honor of Gen. Washington and the brilliant victory achieved by Major General Zachary Taylor at Buena Vista, which, together the resolution was unanimously adopted.

FRIDAY, Jan. 7th. SENATE .- Hon. Archibald Dixon, Lieutenant Governor and Speaker of the Senate, appeared and took the Chair.

The Speaker laid before the Senate the Anonfirmation of sundry appointments. Mr. C. qual Report of the Superintendent of Public Inas struction Several petitions were presented.

Mr. English introduced a bill to amend an sed with, and referred to the Judiciary com Also, a bill to modify and repeal, in part, the

House.-Petitions presented.

Several divorce bills were passed A Senate bill to exempt from military dut the volunteers to the war in Mexico, was read

ted a bill directing the Governor to issue a pro- dy in the chair, on the bill to modify the act of After some progress in the bill, on motion o same be not presented for liquidation in the time Mr. Garnett, the committee rose, reported Much other business was transacted, but it

> was altogether of a private and local nature. RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

A Mission House in Borneo.-The London Christian Guardian records a remarkable exam-

motive, but the noble ambition of doing good, peal of the law requiring three cents postage to dependent only on his own resources, he delibelanders, and of doing what in him lay to benefit them. By steady perseverance in the princi-ples of truth and justice, and strong in the integrity of his purpose, and the God in whom he trusted, his influence rose and prospered, until he was besought by his native rulers to take upfirst manifested themselves. Every year his authority has been marked by new services to the rights of property are now respected, personal its strong holds and defeated; his subjects and his neighbors begin to understand his lessons, how much preferable are the peaceful pursuits his immediate dependents by thousands. His influence extends far beyond the limits of his government, as widely in Borneo as his name is known. The grateful and simple-minded Dyaks are ready to welcome with cheerful confi-

name of their " white friend. An effort has been recently commenced to plant the Christian Church, and to erect a mismade to the sympathies of the Church of En-gland, and the Queen and Archbishop, and sev-

and the work of conversion so speedy and

of these languages by the different classes for whom it is intended, it is hoped that it will lead many to the knowledge of Christ, in this new and interesting field of Christian effort.

cluding Harrison, Jefferson, Red River, Shelby, Tyler, Washington and San Patricio counties, from which returns have not as yet been received. The taxes due on the

peace, will they not plead for "the PEACE OF God, which passeth all understanding," to follow the cessation of strife, among the millions 000. Conversion of a Jew to Cathelicism .- On school fund, for the year 1846, the sum of Saturday last a remarkable conversion took

place at St. Mary's College, Oscott, near Bir-mingham. Mr. Benjamin Marcus, a learned Polish Jew, well versed in Talmudical, Rabbinical, Hebrew, and Chaldee erudition, and who to the 31st of October last, were \$112,033, This is one of the important bills of this session; it proposes to abolish all the militia laws, with the exception of enrollment, and out of the fore a large number of persons in the church attached to St. Mary's College. has for some years been lecturing against christianity and the errors of the Protestant Bible, PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN IRELAND .- The General

476 congregations. By aid received from Parliament, the church has liberally endowed a theological institution, with eight professorships. The number of students is considerable.

a new Cathedral was laid on the 2d Sunday in Advent, in the city of Milwaukle by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Henni, assisted by the Rev. Messrs. Kundig, Laughlin and Heiss. The building is to be one hundred and fifty-five feet long and seventy-five wide and fifty feet high. The style is to be purely Grecian.

"An' how can I tell, to be sure, until I have heard the witnesses?" new Cathedral was laid on the 2d Sunday in

NUMBER 31

The Kentucky Hanks

tion of the Banks in Kentucky, on the 1st inst. The exhibit is a very satisfactory one, and shows how prudently and satisfactorily the affairs of

these excellent institutions have been con

154,410 23

1,357,925 73 2,731,897 77

January 3. Balance to credit Profit and Loss Account, as above, mary 3. 4 per cent., Dividend of Capital Stock declared this day,

\$114,966 3 Leaving a surplus of ALFRED THRUSTON, Cashie

Dec. 31, 1847. MEANS. Bills of Exchange, Notes and Bills of suit, 136,910 28 \$4,078,622 17 nds of the State of Ken tucky, 5 per cent., Bonds of the City of Lex-28,000 ington, 6 per cent

Due from Banks,
State of Kentucky, for interest on State Bonds,
Protest Account,
Real Estate, 8,750 00 123,980 73 Cash on hand, viz 1,379,172 90

86,735,409 49 LIABILITIES Due to Banks

Profit and loss, July 1848, \$170,416 29

Contingent Fund and profit and loss, as above, Deduct Dividend of 44 per

Leaves Contingent fund and profit and loss, surplus,

2,132,721 65

\$7,929,492 99

1848, 24 per cent.,

The amount of available means in the reasury on the 31st of October last (the

end of the fiscal year) was \$15,238. The amount of taxable property in the State, according to the assessors' return for 1846, was \$43,747,175, upon which the amount is \$102,478, including poll-tax. man's Daughter," in Spanish and English, on The amount of taxable property returned alternate pages, at the instance of friends in thus far for 1847 is \$45,594.655—not in-Mexico. While it will facilitate the acquisition cluding Harrison, Jefferson, Red River, as yet been received. The taxes due on the

There is now in the treasury, due the

returns thus far made amount to \$107,530,

The whole expenses of the State, from the organization of the present Government

The amount of means received since the organization of the State, from revenue due the late Government of Texas, including the amount in the treasury at the time of

The whole estimated debt of the late Re-

public of Texas; as far as acknowledged by the Government, and estimated by the compaships troller, is eleven millions and fifty thousand The number of students is considerable. dollars—the probable equivalent value of Discrete of Milwaukir.—The corner stone of which is estimated at \$5,528,195.

The New Move in West Virginia The Wellsburgh Virginia Gazette, a spirited paper, says the people in West Virginia are in we hire our vessels, nor sell our commodities or earnest about emancipation. The word is, "Slavery must be abolished West of the Blue Ridge!" This paper says:

True; and is it not time that the move should ests? Mr. Ruffner has put the ball in- motion and, with his assistance, we hope to see it roll on and on, until there is not a voice West of the Blue Ridge that will be raised in defence of slavery and its accompanying evils."

Ave, it is time-high time-and if the pre will only speak out "not a voice West of the Blue Ridge will be raised in defence of slavery, and its accompanying evils."

Educational. We were glad to notice the motion of Mr. Price in our Legislature. He is a member of the Committee on Education in the House, and, we trust, will push his measure vigorously. His bill proposes to abolish all the militia laws, with the exception of enrollment, and out of the revenue arising therefrom and created by this bill, to permanently establish a system of Common Schools, similar to those of New England. One section provides for its submission to the people, for their ratification or rejection. The bill was referred to the Committee on Education.

The main purpose, viz: to establish a perma nent system of Common Schools, is right. the Legislature will but do its duty.

North Carolina

The old North State is doing something for the cause of education. The expenditures for Common Schools for the year ending the 31st Oc tober, was \$96,511,13; of the literary board, \$1,028, education of the dumb, \$3,439; building them an asylum, \$3,000; and for a floral college, \$2,000. Total expenditures for purposes of education, \$105,978,31.

In North Carolina more than a fourth the white men and women cannot read the Bible, or sign their own names! What a conhand in hand or else ignorance and anarchy will

Indiana.

adults are unable to read and write within its governor's chair, or plays the part of a demabounds!

are sadly behind every free State! There is no gitimate defenders of their fame. excuse whatever for either of them. They have We have given before, the authorities above quo will be hooted at if they do not employ them able discourse, and should not have referred to us all to sit down-"is very happy to see so and slavery) in my own as well as others; and promptly and wisely for this end.

Our Ferefathers.

our Southern fathers were in favor of the per- will pardon the repetition. petuation of slavery, or that they dreamed of or desired its extension. It sounds monstrous, as well as marvellous, when they are charged with looking chiefly to the protection of the peby them in forming our present Constitution. Yet Governors of States, Senators and members to be the fact!

How is it? On what grounds do they make the charge?

We fancy, that we are somewhat familiar with fathers did and thought, and we deny, in their behalf, and in the name of every holy consideration, the truth of these assertions. It is a libel upon the good and glorious revolutionary patriots of the South to assert, that they ever, directly or indirectly, defended slavery. It is a libel of the blackest dye upon their name or character for any man, or set of men, to affirm. that they framed a Government which was in-South owes it to herself to repel, indignantly, any and all such charges. She owes it to herself to denounce, with proud scorn, the men who make them

What are the facts?

For the first step in the establishment of slavery on this continent, the settlers were to Who were the buyers? We never could answer fers ordered. these questions without admitting, that public To Assistant Treasurer, New York, \$425,000 opinion, in the early settlement of the coun-To Assistant Treasurer, Philadelphia, 125,000 wish and determination of a very large party to To Assistant Treasurer, New Orleans, 75,000 absorb Mexico. The New Orleans Picayune try, was not concentrated against the traffic, nay, that it tolerated, and encouraged it. Had it not been so, it never could have been carried From Assistant Treasurer, New York, \$125,000 on. The early settlers, therefore, were willing From Assistant Treasurer, Philadelphia, 375,000 purchasers of slaves, and hence must suffer the the penalty which must ever accompany this act in the memory and judgment of all good

But the second step was a bold, and united endeavor, not so much of the North, as of the South, to stop the slave-traffic, and root out the institution from the land No exception to this remark is to be found. The letters of our fathers before the revolution-their speechesall prove this, and the acts of the people yet more than either, establish the fact. Georgia was as sound as Maryland. South Carolina as decided as Virginia. In one and in all, among politicians and people, the great purpose, independent of the main end, was, to prohibit the slave-trade, ton, January 10. He was received by the Mayor, and destroy slavery.

ly difficulty we have, is to select from the testi- quent speech. mony which establishes it. June 1774 the following counties, in the Old Dominion, Prince George, Culpepper, Caroline, Nansemond, Surry, Fairfax, (George Washington presiding) fearful extent. Nearly a thousand immigrants wicked, cruel, and unnatural" slave trade, and and seamen are inmates of the institutions, and August 17th, a full meeting of the delegates of and solemnly resolved "neither" to import nor purchase" slaves from any quarter. Nor was North Carolina less decided. The provincial Convention met at Newborn, Aug. 27, 1774, and avowed the same purpose. Their resolve

"That we will not import any slave or slaves, part of the world, after the first of November."

met the question of slavery. With oneness of Cin, Atlas. purpose, they resolved to crush the monster vice, and be true to liberty. With steady purpose, they affirmed in their primary assemblies, tois, Senator and Editor, had been sentenced to that the slave-trade must cease, and, with it, that a month's imprisonment for attempting to proslavery should die out. It was under these cir- duce civil war. President Soulouque changed cumstances, that the First Continental Congress the sentence to death. By the interposition of assembled at Philadelphia, (eleven out of the the French and English Consuls, it was modified thirteen colonies being represented,) on the 3d to banishment. of Sept., 1774. Slavery was a prominent topic. It was discussed in all its bearings. Its evils were depicted, and whatever good belonged to it | The Northern Exchequer Bank, at Brashear's

We do, for ourselves, and for the inhabitants Virtue, Honor and Love of our Country as fol-lows: * * That we will neither import, nor purchase any slaves imported, after the first day of December next, after which we will wholly discontinue the slave-trade, and neither be concerned in it ourselves, nor will

Every Slave State, entered into this solemn COVENANT, except Georgia and South Carolina. These colonies were not represented. But as soon after, as could be, both ratified the deed .be made? Is it not time that the people of Western Virginia should awaken to their inter- January 11, 1775, the provincial Congress of outh Carolina resolved-

"That this Congress do approve the Ameri-

Georgia followed suit. Darlen, in primary assembly, led the way. The people thereof declared their "aborrence of the unnatural practice of slavery-a practice founded on injustice, cruelty, and highly dangerous to our liberties as the man of our day. (as well as lives) debasing part of our fellow creatures below men, and corrupting the virtue and morals of the rest." They resolved, therefore, to stop the traffic, and manumit their slaves. "Liberty." they said, "could never be won or continued upon any other basis." The Provincial Congress of Georgia, at Savannah, on the 18th of January 1775, for themselves, and their constituents resolved-

"That we will neither import nor purchase any slaves imported, from Africa or elsewhere, after the 15th day of March next."

This was the spirit of our revolutionary fathers. And say not, that their action was leveled reach slavery. They were resolved to master Let us have that! We must have it, indeed, if not bless them, and that they could not possess liberty while it existed. They said so. They of our fellow men," " corrupting the rest," &c .. should not mistake nor posterity misunderstand hem, they declared on the 4th of July 1776:

> "We hold these truths to be self-evident: that Il men are created equal; that they are endowed by their creator with inalienable rights; that mong these, are life, liberty, and the pursuit of

Who shall dare say, with this array of evidition! Freedom and Education must go dence, that our fathers, obtained their freedom, and formed our Constitution, mainly to protect or extend slavery? If there be such, let all lovers of truth-of the patriots of '76-declare them base defamers of good men, bold, if not This State does not make a good exhibit in her blasphemous traducers of the brightest era in educational Statistics. One Seventh of her peo- the world's history! No. Our revolutionary ple, over the age of twenty-one, cannot read and fathers of the South hated slavery. They meant write. Wayne county, settled mainly by Friends to rid the country of it. They spoke and labored is an exception to the general rule! Only 42 for this end, and no libeller, whether he fill a gogue-trickster, should be allowed to assert the Indiana and Illinois must pluck up! They contrary, by us their descendants, and the le-

the means to educate all their people, and they ted in full, in an extract from Thomas E. Thomas' them again so soon, had it not been for the extraordinary assertions of Gov. Smith of Va., and the more extraordinary opinions of many And he playfully added, with a smile, "gentle-It is marvellous to us, that any should say, members of Congress. Our readers, we hope men, I have always found it pleasant to have local governments.

Pattern for Tallors-How to de a Debtor

We were much amused, the other day, when on a visit to. Cincinnati, to hear the wayculiar institution in whatever was said and done a noted Snip of the Queen city, had collected a hopeless debt. And as the story may be of use to others of the craft, not quite so inventive, we of Congress, boldly and deliberately affirm this shall tell it. Mr. -----, had been owing-----pretty large bill a number of years, and had under one pretence or another, put off payment, withpublicly, suntil the claim was barred by the the history of the past, that we know what our statute of limitation. ----, had noticed that whilst the debtor was always ready to admit the debt and promise payment, when alone with him, not a word escaped his lips before witnesses. Accordingly one day he got him into his shop, and again very urgently pressed payment; now-said he, you know its all right-you know its a just debt and I really need the money. Oh! yes; ----- responded Mr. ----, after he had carefully peered round and seen no one tended to protect and extend this curse. The Oh! yes; I know its a just debt, and I always intended to pay it-I'll try and do so before long. reply: Yes, sir, said, Tom, the shop boy, crawling out from under the counter. The monev was paid immediately.

blame. We seek to throw the odium upon the Secretary of the Treasury there was on deposit ence. The man who does whatever may be te-British Government, and, as it had the power to in the various Government depositories on the prohibit the trade in man, it should bear its share. 27th ultimo, subject to the draft, the sum of fail to make his mark upon society, But who compelled any one to purchase slaves? \$4,200,499 50. The following are the trans-

Oil Trade of the United States.

There were imported into the United States during the year 1847, 121,410 barrels of Sperm Oil, and 320,645 barrels of Whale Oil. In 1846 the imports were 95,217 barrels of Sperm and 207,493 of Whale

The number of vessels engaged in the trade in 1847 was 253, viz: 214 ships and barques, 28 brigs and 11 schooners. In 1846 the number of vessels employed in the trade was 199, viz: 158 ships and barques, 30 brigs and 11 schooners.

Reception of Hon. Henry Clay. The Hon. HENRY CLAY arrived at Washing-

and a large crowd of friends. Great enthusiasm In 1774-indeed, from 1770 to 1775-not a was manifested by his reception. Mr. Clay meeting of a public character was held, in which having been conducted to the United States their object was not earnestly urged, and the on- Hotel, he addressed the crowd in a brief but elo-Ship Fever at New York.

The ship fever is raging in the hospitals :

Quarantine, on Staten Island, New York, to a

Election of Judges. The following election of Judges took place

in the Ohio Legislature on Friday, 7th inst. For President Judge of the 10th judicial cir-

"That we will not import any slave or slaves, or purchase any slave or slaves imported, or brought into this province by others, from any part of the world, after the first of November."

In this temper, the great body of the South

Hayti.

Dates from Hayti to Dec. 16. Joseph Cur-

New York, Jan. 10. was presented. But after a thorough and earn. Falls, has failed.

The Better Day. Once upon a time it took thirteen years work for a laboring man to purchase a bible. Says the Cincinnati Chronicle, in the year 1272 the wages of a laboring man were less than four cents a day, while the price of a bible at the same period, was \$180 dollars. A common laborer in those days must toil on industriously for thirteen long years, if he would possess a copy of the word of God! Now, the earnings of half a nanufactures to those who are concerned in it. day, will pay the cost of a beautifully printed copy of the sacred oracles! What a contrast!

John Quincy Adams.

We remember once, when conversing with an old Carolina planter, about the great men of our country, being struck with a remark which he made about this venerable man.

"Sir" said he, "John Quincy Adams carries his doctrines into life, and by his life proves them. He does. You don't find him preach-ing, and not practising; but you do find him practising, and not preaching. In this, consists his greatness. For this, posterity will rank him

And this remark was made when the newspa pers of the South were hottest, against Mr Adams, and when he, too, was pouring out his strongest protests against Southern domination, and meeting Southern action by a proud defiance, and masterly eloquence. Yet the sensihis future position.

"HE DOES."

How emphatic and how true! Find Mr paid him. alone at the slave-trade. It was intended to the duty before him; doing it, be it large or viso-then he thought the time selected to ap that curse. They felt that the Almighty would town, as thoroughly as if he had nothing else to er, and holds that Congress has no right to prodo. No weather, no ordinary nor extraordinary hibit slavery in the territories of the Union applied to both the slave-trade and slavery the duty may assign him. He is ever in his seat in strongest epithets.-"Debasing," "cruel," "un- Congress; no call of the roll finds him away. natural," " fiendish," "brutal," "debasing part | He is punctual in attending at the moment, to whatever business he undertakes He is always &c. And then the year after, as if the world in his pew at church on the Sabbath. Thus occupying his proper position, Mr. Adams is sure to remember to do-his present duty, and this makes him the mighty man he is.

> HE DOES. And the effect of his doing-so simple, so direct, so christain-must win its way to the public heart, and go far towards influencing it right-Mr. Adams, in grain, is a thorough repub-

lican. He has no tawdry theories to please the many. He acts out, as our Carolina friend says, in life what he professes or preaches. Hear what one, able to discern, writes of his every day, domestic habits.

My first visit to the venerable patriot was on pleasant morning in August, in company with spirited Teacher's Convention, numbering about one hundred gentlemen and ladies, from various States, who went in a body to pay their respects to Mr. A. He gave us a simple, hearty ome to his mansion, the same plain, ancient, two-story house, which was occupied by his distinguished father.

The feeble old man, in plain dress, meets us at the door, shakes hands with all, invited us into says he is glad to see us, wishes he had seats for the good opinion of the men, but still more gratifying to have the good opinion of the Women. After a few mements spent in conversation, singing, looking at the busts and portraits of

entry and parlors, we partook of a refreshing craught of pure COLD WATER -- the simple beverage which has given him strength for so many years—and commending him, in our hearts, to gress. That body has whatever "inchoate" sov- position of slave-owners who should go to Mata-God, we took our leave, thankful for the privilege we had enjoyed. I spent the succeding Sabbath at Quincy and observed that this fervent octogenarian, with a

small and feeble frame, walked twice to meeting.

ly) no servants. He delights not to be ministered unto, but to minister Call at his house. and you find he is himself as one that serves. Ring or kneck, and he comes himself to the door, extends his hand, and without the least palaver,

He is, himself as one that serves! And is no this true independence? He delights not to be Tom! do you hear that? was the horrifying ministered unto, but to minister! And is not ty, which the United States may and must posthis pure christianity? He treats the humblest caller as an equal And does not this prove him to be a true man? These "little traits"-should they not be called great-show at once the se-According to the monthly statement of the cret of his success, and the source of his influ-

> Plainly Spoken! And rightly. For there is no doubt of the wish and determination of a very large party to

"Gen. Cass is reported to have said, pending the debate, that no one had any idea of absorbing Mexico, and therein Gen. Cass was mistaken. There is such a party in the United States, and it is a growing one too, at that."

Total Destruction of a Steamboat by Gun.

We learn by the Alex. Scott that the steamer Sen Bird, bound from New Orleans for St. Louis. with a thousand kegs of powder on board, took fire near Cape Girardeau. As soon as the fire was discovered, she was run ashore, and every person left her. The powder exploded, tearing the boat to atoms. The explosion was tremendous, and the shock it produced was, it is said, called into existence for the purpose of making sensibly felt at Cairo. The Sea Bird was owned rules and regulations for the disposition and dous, and the shock it produced was, it is said, in St. Louis and not of much value.

These terrible disasters must rouse the publaws by Congress, which make the carrier re- such territory! The contradiction here is palsponsible for loss of life, or property, when occasioned by neglect or carelessness. He must be held criminally bound, until he proves that the accident resulted from causes which he could not control.

Yet Another !!

The Planter burst her boilers on the 5th in stant at Jone's Ferry, Illinois river. The cabin was torn to fragments. Five persons were killed, and many severely scalded. Did not the Captain " exhibit" coolness ? Was not all done that could be done? We dare say certificates could be obtained to that effect. So we go!

The steamer Louisville arrived at New Orleans on the 21st ult. with eight companies composing the 5th regiment East Tennessee volunteers, numbering 684 men. The men were placed on the ships Talmaros and Mississippi.

plies, and thus to a dishonorable termination war. I think no dispassionate observer The influenza prevails over Great Britain, and France. The mortality in London has been increased by it, feafully. The different dis-

tricts give in-Population in '41. Average deaths. Deaths last weekas the test in '41 and '47.

Most of the deaths proceed from attacks on the organs of respiration. For instance, the second shows, that of the deaths in the first week h pipe, 294, disease of the lungs, Asthma, 78. The Bishops.

The English Bishops, some thirteen of them at least, sent a protest to Lord John Russell, against the appointment of Dr. Hampden. It was disregarded. This caused some sharpshooting. The Bishops regarded Dr. Hampden merry over the protest of the thirteen, and, as the name of Henry of Exeter was omitted, one

of them says : In a plot to insult, or a scheme to oppress, Could Harry of Exeter be out of the mess? But, surely, conviction still further to carry, There's omitted the name of another old Harry! ben. Cans' Letter.

We have read this letter with care, and cannot help regarding it as one of the weakest manible slave-holder saw clearly his position. He festoes yet put forth by any of our public men. felt that Mr. Adams was a true man, and, at On the question of slavery, it is especially lame. once, and heartily designated his great merit, and | and so we think it will be esteemed North and South, notwithstanding the high compliment which the intelligent democracy of Ohio has just

Adams where you will, and he is doing; doing Gen. Cass was in favor of the Wilmot Prosmall, an affair of the nation, or an affair of the ply it wrong-and now he abandons it altogethexcuse, keeps him from whatever post present The New York Brening Post, a leading demo cratic journal, remarks upon these changes as

> There is a story of a Vermonter who, being sued at law for damages in breaking an iron kettle which he had borrowed, pleaded in court, first, that he never had the kettle; secondly, that it was broken when he borrowed it: and thirdly.

that it was whole when he returned it. Gen. Gass was in 1846 for the Wilmot Proviso-he never had the kettle-in 1847 the Wilmot Proviso was right in principle, but wrong in the time of its application—the kettle was broken when he berrowed it—and now, in 1848, the Wilmot Proviso is unconstitutional and unecessary-the kettle was whole when he returned it. So it is with all the prematuristswarm friends a year since of the principle of excluding slavery—they have come at last to the convenient conclusion, when the pretext of prematurity will serve them no longer, that the Constitution gives Congress no authority to pro- the soil which is limited only by its will. ide for its prohibition

The General assigns no reason for his change Grande, and the country East of it: of opinion. We regret this. We should really like to know by what process of logic he could thus slip from one extreme to the other, and, at says Mr. Walker in his Texas letter, "slavery last settle down on a principle which the wildest pro-slavery ultra would consider soundly orthodox. But all he says, on this point, is contained in the following paragraph:-

the people of the confederacy in their respective

Admitted, so far as regards the States. Kentucky has exclusive legal control over slavery, when with one breath they say, "go where you and no other power has the right to interfere please with your slaves," and with another. Washington, and other worthies, adorning the with it, within her borders. But how is it with "they can't take them in any region where they regard to territories? They have no Sovereign- are not now." The issue cannot be dodged ty. Their local government, in fact, is Con- thus. It must be met. For what would be the

ereignty belongs to the people that inhabits them. But Mr. Cass disposes of this objection thus: In various respects the Territories differ from out giving his note or acknowledging the debt His house stands about a Sabbath day's journey and they do not possess the peculiar attributes publicly, suntil the claim was barred by the from the synagogue. He walked without a cane, looked out all the hymns, without glasses, and government is very imperfectly defined by the

> "Congress shall have the power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations, respecting the territory and other property belongng to the United States.'

Certainly this phraseology is very loose, if it were designed to include in the grant the whole conducts you to a chair in the sitting room or power of legislation over persons, as well as parlor, and treats the humblest caller as an equal. things. The expression, the "territory and other property," fairly construed, relates to the public lands, as such, to arsenals, dock-yards, forts, ships, and all the various kinds of proper-

But surely the simple authority to dispose of and regulate these, does not extend to the unlimited power of legislation; to the passage of all laws, in the most general acceptation of the word; which by the bye, is carefully excluded from the sentence. And, indeed, if this were gress the power to legislate, with the consent of the States, respectively, over all places purchased for the "erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, &d." These being the "property" of the United States, if the power to "needful rules and regulations concerning" them includes he general power of legislation then the grant of authority to regulate " the territory and other property of the United States is unlimited, wherever subjects are found for its operation, and its exercise needed no auxiliary

provision. I, on the other hand, it does no include such power of legislation over the "other property" of the United States, then it does not include it over their "territory;" for the same terms which grant the one, grant the other. "Territory" is here classed with property, and treated at such; and the object was evidently to enable the general government, as a property holder-which, from necessity, must be to manage, preserve, and "dispose of" such property as itmight possess, and which authority is essential almost to its being. But the lives and persons of our citizens, with the vast variety of objects connected with them, cannot be controlled by an authority, which is merely

Well, if this construction be right, where are Asother!

The Blue Ridge blew up three miles below Galliopolis, Saturday the 8th, near midnight, killing some twenty or thirty individuals!

Well, if this construction be right, where are well, if this construction be right, where are stablished, has been gross-ly unconstitutional. And not only that; but the President has no right whatever to appoint t What was the cause of this explosion? The Governors thereof; and Congress cannot by act lin, Nes, Newell, Preston, Putnan, Reynolds, boat was under way; but the boilers were over give them legislatures. The ordinance of 1787 is Julius Rockwell, John A. Rockwell, Root, Rummine years old! and then a boat was ahead!

Well, the account of the disaster says the owner, Jas. Paine, Esq., was the last to leave the wreck, that the Captain, though wounded, did his duty, &c. And will this sacrifice of life pass

NATS.—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Surplus revenue of \$2,829,718 62. From this sey, St. John, Schenck, Shepperd, Sherrill, Slingerland, Caleb B. Smith, Truman Smith, Stephens, Andrew Stewart, Strohm, Sylvester, Douglas, Downs, of Maryland, Johnson, of Louthis construction of Mr. Cass, gives the Government absolute power over territories; for the several sinking funds under the aggregate the contributions to Stephens, Andrew Stewart, Strohm, Sylvester, Thibodeaux, Taylor, Tompkins, Richard W. Thompson, John B. Thompson, Sp. Wescott.—26. off thus? Can Mr. Paine, or Mr. any body else, soil is here; here to do with as she pleases; to August 17th, a full meeting of the delegates of the different counties, met at Williamsburgh, the different counties, met at Williamsburgh, and selevally resolved "neither" to import nor the physicians and nurses have died of the physicians and nurses "This is essential almost," says he, "to the being of a territory." And yet, having this power—this highest attribute of sovereignty—the left of sover lic to the necessity of demanding the passage of government has not the right to legislate for

pable. More, it is absurd. The General sums up his views as follows: Briefly, then, I am opposed to the exercise of any jurisdiction by Congress over this matter; and I am in favor of leaving to the people of any territory, which may be hereafter acquired, the right to regulate it for themselves, under the general principles of the Constitution. Be-

1. I do not see in the Constitution any grant of the requisite power to Congress; and I am not disposed to extend a doubtful precedent beyond its necessity—the establishment of territorial governments when needed—leaving to the inhabitants all the rights compatible with the relations they bear to the confederation.

2. Because, I believe this measure, if adopted, would weeken, if not impair, the union of

if such a proposition should succeed, would lead to an immediate withholding of the sup- ion with the Ohio Mail near Portage, Ill. The steamer Beardstown was sunk by collis-

at the seat of Government can doubt the re-4. If, however, in this I am under a misanprehension, I am under none in the practical operation of this restriction, if adopted by Con-The first seven days in December are taken quisition of Mexican territory. Such a treaty would be rejected just as certainly as presented to the Senate. More than one third of that body would vote against it, viewing such a prinin Dec.,299 were from inflammation of the windpine, 294 disease of the lunes. Asthma, 78.

holding States from a participation in the observations of neighborhood, shop-keeper—hatter—boot-maall, and which should be common to all. I am
ker—lawyer—minister—all—ail would feel the repeating-neither advancing nor defending not lie in my way, and I shall not turn aside to or town or city near by, it would grow in

In this aspect of the matter, the people of the United States must choose between this tion, and the extension of their territorial limits. They cannot have both; and which they will shooting. The Bishops regarded Dr. Hampden surrender must depend upon their representa-as "not being a safe guide." The wags are tives first, and then, if these fail them, upon 5. But after all, it seems to be generally con-

eded, that this restriction, if carried into effect, could not operate upon any State to be formed from newly acquired territory. The well known attributes of Sovereignty, recognized by us as belonging to the State government, would sweep before them any such barrier, and would leave the people to express and exert their will at

Mr. Cass does not see in the Constitution any rant of the requisite power to interfere with layery in a territory. Very well. Suppose nasters take their servants to Matamoras, and hat the region of which it is the capitol, be annexed as a territory—and suppose these servants Government, as Gen. Cass admits, since the first | measures he recommends. Congress under our present Constitution-for the ordinance of 1787 was passed then-has been to exercise jurisdiction over territories. Here then are individuals setting up a claim to propsuch claim is founded on injustice, and can only be levalized by the sovereign power of the State tself. The decision of the Courts must be against the masters. We care not who the bev the law, they will declare the slaves free.

But General Cass asks, referring to the Rio

"Can it (slavery) go there? This may we doubted. * * "Beyond the Del Norte," be doubted. * * will not pass; not only because it is forbidden by law, but because the colored race there preonderates in the ratio of ten to one over the I am strongly impressed with the opinion that of the colored race, which makes and executes the laws of the country.

The South rejects this view, and properly .-The question is one of right, of law. Either slavery can exist in a territory or it cannot. If Congress has the power to say "No,"-it should be promptly said. We know-the whole South udderstands-what Northern politicians mean. noras with their slaves, if Michigan should instruct Gen. Cass (and he believes in the doctrine of instruction) to vote for a declaratory law affirming freedom in our territories? So grave a matter ought not to be left in doubt .-Let the law be declared, whatever it is believed

notice Gen. Cass' views as to the diffusion of

Mexican Population.

The Chronicle of Cincinnati distributes the Mexican people as follows: Spanish, or Creole population, Half Spanish and half Indian,

Mixed Indian, White and Negro, 4,000,000 Indians, Total Mexicans, -Hon. Henry Clay.

The Hon. Henry Clay is to preside over the colonization meeting, to be held on the 18th at which time he will address the meeting. Mr. Clay is entertained by the hospitality of

in Washington. The rumor of the recall of Gen. Scott from the head of the army in Mexico, is doubted upon

Gen. Taylor-The War. The vote on Mr. Houston's resolution, (we gave this last week,) which Mr. Hen- of the same number and rank of commissioned thoress is wife to the able and well-known ediley moved to amend, by adding to the words privates, as are provided for a regiment of indescribing the army, these words:—"engaged fantry for the war under existing laws, and who is known to usas a sensible and excellent woman, as they were in defending the rights and honor of the nation"—to which Mr. Ashmun moved of the nation"—to which Mr. Ashmun moved grades, and be subject to the same regulations, further to amend by adding:—"in a war unnecessarily, and unconstitutionally, begun by the President of the United States." The vote by and with the advice and consent of the was ordered on the last amendment, and the was ordered on the last amendment, and the Senate.

YEAS—Messrs. John Q. Adams, Ashmun, Barrow, Belcher, Botts, Brady, Buckner, Canby, Clingman, Cocke. Collamer, Conger, Cranston, Crowell, Crozier, Dickey, Dixen, Donnell, Duer, Daniel Duncey, County Dun NAYS Messrs. Beale, Bedinger, Birdsall, Black, Bowden, Brodhead, Wm. G. Brown, Hall, Moses Hampton, Harmanson, Harris, Henley, Hill, George S. Houston, Inge, Charles J. Ingersoll, Jamieson, Jenkins, Andrew Johnson, Robert W. Johnson, George W. Jones, Kaufman, Kennon, Lahm, La Sere, Sidney Lawrence, Leffler, Lord, Lumpkin, McClelland, McClernand, McDowell, McLane, Mann, Meade, Miller, Meade Morse, Murphy, Peaslee, Peck, Phelps, Pilsbury, Rhett, Richardson, Richey, Robinson, Rockhill, Sawyer, Sims, Smart, Robert Smith, Stanton, Starkweather, C. E. Stuart, Strong, Thomas, James Thompson, Jacob Thompson Thomas, James Thompson, Jacob Thompson, Wm. Thompson, Thurston, Turner, Venable Wick, Williams—81.

was unnecessarily and unconstitutionally be- circulation. gun by the President, Mr. Polk.

The Hon. THOMAS CORWIN, of the Senate ed, would weaken, if not impair, the union of and the Hon. Garnerr Duncan, of the House of the States; and would sow the seeds of future Representatives, will accept our thanks for Connd the Hon. GARNETT DUNCAN, of the House of discord, which would grow up and ripen into an abundant harvest of calamity.

3. Because I believe a general conviction, that gressional documents.

The Hired Help.

The New Orleans Delta says:--That Col. Butler being short of hands hired some Mexicans to come over to La., and help work his crop, and that they were on his plantation, receiving twelve dollars a month.

ter from having hands to do his work? Would the useful with the entertaining, has reached in hey not make more, and would not the community be greatly enriched thereby? These twelve appreciated, it has met with an immense sale. hired Mexicans are producers. And if a thou- clear, neat typography, good paper, and beausbenefit of their toil, and, if their was a village, proportion, as these laborers increased in numbers! It is this very thing, which builds up the

free States. But another thing. If these twelve laborers, These men come from Mexico for money. Take the work was £55,509—for paper £25,766 away the stigma which slavery stamps upon la- printing £11,545—binding £16,248—paid to bor, and laboring men enough will be found, in authors at £10, per sheet, £1,450—wood-cuts the South, in the Union, certainly, to do all that £500. The price paid by the public for the is needed. And can any one doubt as to which work has been £100,000. The estimated profits would be the most profitable-free or slave la-

Indications.

We suppose the President will receive what monied aid he may require in support of the should by the proper process, claim their free- war. The votes, as well as the admissions of iom before a proper tribunal-what would- Whig Senators, seem to put this matter beyond low price of 25 cents a number. what must-these Courts decide? The law of doubt. The latter speak of throwing the re-Mexico does not recognize slavery. Congress sponsibility upon the President. They assume has no power to create it. The usage of our it, as much as he does, when they vote for the

Mr. Calhoun's speech is a very able one We shall publish the whole, or part of it, next week. But as yet he has not pointed out the ry, "Orlandino," by Miss Edgeworth, dear and means, or indicated the way, whereby peace erty in man when the law of the place, the law may be obtained. This he promises to do, if he of Nations, and the declarations of every Judici- meets with encouragement. From whom?ary in every slave State, assert, or admit, that Let him look to the country, and labor for it, and he will find encouragement there.

The character of the war is said to be changed in aspect. "It is not now a war of invasion," adges are, or where they come from; if they says the Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, "but of occupation." In slave-owners, certainly, will not risk their other words, we are now reduced to a sober matproperty" upon Gen. Cass' theory-a theory ter of business, when soldiers have nothing to which proves too much by denying to Congress | do, and the people have only to pay them for all jurisdiction over territories, and at the same doing nothing. The writer thinks the romance time confers upon Government a power over of conquest is over, and that "the enthusiasm cannot be long kept up."

Gen. Kearney and Col. Benton

The Court Martial, in the case of Lieut. Fremont, refused to answer Fremont's interrogations whether General Kearney was the author of certain questions offered to the Court. Col. Benton used some very denunciatory language whites; and holding, as they do, the government and most of the offices in their possession, they will not permit the enslavement of any portion witness room was ordered, frequently, to be in speaking of Gen. Kearney. The Court was at times much engaged in consultation, and the ter in the greatest confusion by not paying at-

> Bank Failures. Th following banks have failed Lewistown, Pa. Mount Hope, Delaware Bridge Co. N. Jersey.

James Bank, N. Y. Atlas Bank, " Northern Exchange Bank, N. Y. Gen. Taylor

Gen. T. has declined coming North. The following letter will explain his situation:-BATON ROUGE, La., 9, 1847. GENTLEMEN:-I have the honor to acknowldge the receipt of your polite letter of the 1st

A high appreciation of the kind feelings existing towards me among the people of your city, as exhibited by these resolutions; the great pleasure I should derive from meeting again the statements. He seems to be at home in these steed during all the singing, and during all the prayers. So constant is he, that his neighbors remark, "If the President is not at meeting, when the most be sick."

The providence of the present of the present of power concerning them is conveyed in the prayers. So constant is he, that his neighbors nation, that in that instrument the only grant of power concerning them is conveyed in the present. We shall low citizen, General Quitman and the other gallant Mississippians with whom I have the honor of entirely. A great deal of pains seems to have slavery, and other matters, in his letter, next cept your kind invitation, and to offer you, in person, my grateful acknowledgements for this, of the engravings are spirited, some of them we I fear unmerited mark of your respect. But hope are not likenesses. during the leave of absence which I have just obtained from my duties in the field, I shall be so fully occupied in attending to private matters of much importance to me, that I shall be, much cott. to my deep regret, constrained to forego this pleasure. Be pleased, therefore, to convey this information to the meeting which you represent, and to assure them that I shall cherish.

with the liveliest sensibility, this evidence of their friendly feelings towards me. With my best wishes, gentlemen, for your prosperity through life, I remain, very respect-

fully, your obedient servant, Z. TAYLOR.

Increase of the Army. Mr. Crittenden, in the Senate, made an effort Mr. Gales, of the Intelligencer, during his stay to amend Mr. Cass' bill. That bill reads as fol-

SEC. 1. That in addition to the present milifull of the wisdom and goodness of God, and on the head of the army in Mexico, is doubted upon good authority. Mr. Trist is expected to return home soon.

That addition to the present third full of the wisdom and goodness of God, and on whose health so much of their happiness detion of the President, for and during the war pends. And the latter part will be no less welwith Mexico, if in his opinion the exigencies of the war require such a further increase of force, ten regiments of infantry, each to be composed of the same number and rank of commissioned

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, that there

Daniel Duncan, Garnet Duncan, Lunn, Eckert, ize the President to call for and accept, if need-

NAYS .- Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchison,

Want of space compels us to defer our usual summary of foreign news. It will be found on Mr. GEORGE L. PITTMAN, Editor of the Richmond (Ky.) Ploughboy, who was shot at

died on Saturday last. His remains were in A new counterfeit \$10 on the Lafayette Bank. a fac simile of the genuine, but the filling up of 151/2 millions of dollars, as at first estimate So the House resolved that the Mexican war poorly done, especially the signatures, is in would rise to the sum of \$30,445,587. It is now

> The steamer Algoma ran aground at Carroll's Island, in crossing the bar. She is reported to have thrown overboard from two to three hundred barrels of flour.

The Buffalo Courier furnishes a list of 23 steam beats, 11 propellers, 29 brigs, and 56 schooners which are now laid up for the winter, in that port.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS

CHAMBERS' MISCELLANY OF USEFUL AND ENTER. TAINING KNOWLEDGE. The reprint by Messrs. Gould, Kendall & Lincoln, of Boston, of this admirable Miscellany Very well—and what is to prevent every plan- of original and selected tracts, happily uniting 9th number, and if its merits have been properly

ciple as an exclusion of the citizens of the slave-holding States from a participation in the bene-sand free laborers were there, every man in the ter, make it one of the most interesting publications of the day, and can scarcely fail to form . taste, and a correct one, for reading wherever is is introduced. From Chambers' Edinburgh Journal for D. cember, 1847, we glean the following icts: since the commencement of The Miscellany three years ago, the average weekly impress can work successfully on the plantation, it fol- including reprints, of each sheet of 32 pages, lows that there could be no difficulty, really, in has been 115,000. The total number of sheat getting rid of slavery. Most Southern men printed to Dec. 1st 1847, was 18,000,000, form. say, "we cannot get laborers if we resort to ing 38,125 reams. The weight of the entire emancipation." Here is proof to the contrary. mass printed was 387 tons. The total cost of

> number of volumes done up at each weekly issue has usually filled two wagons; total number of volumes done up 1,300,000. The American edition will be completed in 30 numbers, or 10 volumes, and is sold at the

> dispensed among book-sellers £38,000. Tha

The same publishers announce a reprint of CHAMBERS'S LIBRARY FOR YOUNG PEOPLE, to consist of original moral and religious tales, by Miss Edgeworth; Mrs. S. C. Hall, Madame Guizot, Eugenie Foa and other writers of world-wide renown. The first which appears will be a stovenerated name; we expect to renew our vouth and forget ourselves into childhood again, when we read it. The editor, Mr. Wm. Chambers says, they are not to be "thin soft covered things, but real volumes with hard boards, brilliantly ornamented with figures in color and gold, and each will be illustrated with a frontisiece." We feel safe in recommending it in advance, and advise parents to order a volume each month for their children. The price and form are, we believe, the same as those of MISCELLANY.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES; WITH BIOGRAPHIES OF DISTINGUISHED OFFICERS OF ALL GRADES. BY FAVETTE ROBINSON, LATE AN OFFICER IN THE ARMY; WITH THIRTY-SIX AUTHENTIC PORTRAITS. In two volumes. Philadelphia; E. H. BUTLER

This work has been prepared to supply the emand which existed for something of the kind. Many very intelligent persons know little of the organization of our army. We have heard many discussing the subject of brevet appointments, for instance, and involving the mattention to the distinction between England and the United States. This work gives satisfactors information on all such subjects. It treats separately of each division of the army-of the orduance department, the pay department, the quartermaster's department, the corps of engineers; of the artillery and cavalry, the foot service, &c., &c. An account of the pay and equipments of officers and soldiers is given, of the regulations relative to precedence, seniority, &c. Every thing about the army interesting to the general reader is stated in a plain, intelligible manner. Besides this, there are biographical sketches of distinguished officers, particularly of those who have made themselves

inst., and of the accompanying copy of the resolutions adopted by a recent meeting of the citizens of Vicksburg.

We are not ourselves, sufficiently, accompanying We are not ourselves sufficiently acquainted with the minutiae of military regulations to de-

> This work may be found at the bookstores of Messrs. M. A. Maxwell and Mr. F. W. Pres

FAMILIAR LESSONS ON PHYSIOLOGY AND PHRE-NOLOGY, DESIGNED FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH By MRS. L. N. FOWLER. 2 vols. IN 1: pp 90 and 209, 12 MO. N. York; FOWLER & WELLS. This is a handsome volume, got up in good style with useful wood cuts. It is written in a very plain and interesting manner, adapted to the comprehension of those for whom it is intended. Concerning the utility of the First or Physiological part, we suppose, there will be no difference of opinion. Assuredly it is of high importance that children should know, and early too, something of their fearful and wonderful frame, so

pose. Its price is 75 cents.

New York. Gov. Young's Message is before us, and as this great State has an immense influence over

ment of the State. For this the public debt, contingent and direct, amounts to \$24,446,590 37. Neither Mr. Calhoun, Yulee, nor Lewis This last mentioned sum is pledged by the Constitution to the enlargement of the Erie and the by your predecessors embracing the whole sum and anticipating \$29,000 of the surplus revenues of the current year The receipts of tolls since 30th September last, amount to \$1,419,423 75. The expenditures for the same period have not yet been ascertained."

With regard to the enlargement of the canals, that place a few days since by Mr. CAPERTON, &c., the Governor says:

> The State adopted, in 1838, the more vigorous policy based on this calculation, and pursued till 1842; notwithstanding the discovery was made in 1839, that the cost of the canals instead experience, that if the State had firmly and prudently persevered in that policy to the end, we should now, without having paid any taxes or incurred any necessity for taxation whatever, had free navigation from the great lakes through Jefferson, Lewis and Oneida counties to Rome, and from the Alleghany river through Alleghany, Livingston and Monroe counties to the Eric Canal and the Lakes, and a Canal 70 feet wide and 7 feet deep, with durable double looks and firm capacious aqueducts, from Lake Ericle the Hudson river.

Thus our great system of inland navigation tion of more than 260,000 reside upon land so e tolls and cost of transportation on the Erie Canal would have been greatly reduced, and a iderable portion of the expenditure reim-The remaining cost of these structures would have been discharged in 1857, and the State left in the enjoyment of revenues even at State left in the enjoyment of revenues even at joyment, and no action of the Government can give reduced rates of tolls, of no less than \$5,-000 per annum. Instead of occupying this high vantage-ground, we are now resuming the esee Valley Canal, which was relinquished after one-third of it had been constructed. The Black River Canal suspended when half completed, and the enlargement of the Eric Canal abandoned when nearly half of the cost of the enterprise had been paid. We resume these works after having paid half a million of dellars damages to contractors—after having lest for five years the interest on more than \$15,000,-000 already expended and incurred; and unascertained losses from the waste of materials and the dilapidation of unfinished works and struc-But our constituents, with creditable unanimity and enlightened urgency expect the Legislature will sanction the most energetic eflegislature and be made, under circumstances so peculiar, to complete enterprises which are no ouger of merely speculative importance, but have become through the lapse of time, the advance of the country and the vigorous rivalry of competitors for the Western trade, indispensable to our prosperity and to the maintenance of that high ascendancy hitherto secured to us by the enlightened and energetic policy of our

speaks of education. This letter topic concerns every State. It concerns Kentucky directly and specially at this time.

The Education of Children has been, and, I trust, will continue to be matter of deepest socitude. Common Schools, from their universality, reaching every neighborhood and shedding their influence upon every family and into every mind, expelling the primary causes of vice and crime, and erecting altars to patriotism and virtue, have justly been considered the peculiar objects of legislative care. The practical importance of the State Normal School for the education of teachers is beginning to be felt: and in the tone, strength and vigor to be given to Common Schools, by distributing through the State teachers who shall have been thoroughly instructed, it is believed will be found most convincing arguments in defence of reasonable but iberal appropriations by the State to this object. The capital of the Common School Fund is \$2,-175.514 47, and its annual income for the last fiscal year \$131,554 21. The capital of the United States Deposit Fund \$4,014 520 71, and the annual income thereof for the last fiscal year was \$262,370 76. By the 9th article of the Constitution it is provided that the sum of \$25 .-000 of the revenues of the United States Deposit Fund shall each year be appropriated to and made a part of the capital of the said Common School Fund; and by an act of the 12th May ast, it is provided that the residue of the United States Deposit Fund, not otherwise appropriated, shall be annually added to the capital of the Common School Fund. The amount of public money paid on account of teachers' wages for the last year was \$605,590 11, and the amount unwarrantable and despotic assumption of powpaid on rate bills \$462,940 44, making an aggregate of \$7,068,230 55. From the returns made y the Town Superintendents for the year ending 30th June, 1847, it appears that the whole parcels, and to actual settlers. imber of children in the State between the ages of 5 and 16 is 700,442, and the number of hildren taught in the Common Schools during the year was 748,387, exceeding the number between the ages of 5 and 16, by 47,934.

by the Constitution to the Academies. The leans. The reader will find many interesting additional force. al is \$265,206 78, vielding an income the ast fiscal year of \$17,335 65. By an act of the 12th of May last, there was appropriated of the revenue of the Literature Fund \$13,000, and of 1847 and 1848, to be appropriated by the Remies and seminaries of learning and the purchase of text books, maps, globes and philosophical apparatus. These last appropriations were made as well for the last as this year. 'This act stitutions of learning, to be paid out of the United States Deposit Fund.

The strength that District Libraries have aced our whole duty to Common Schools, the higher institutions of learning must not be forgotten. Any abatement of the interest of the tate in these institutions is to be felt almost exclusively by those who in their inquiries after knowledge most require the fraternal care of the | Wednesday last : State. By the fortunate sons of the affluent, it is regarded with entire indifference, but to those who are the artificers of their own fortune, rowing against a strong current, struggling with poverty and laboring with their hands to procure the means of cultivating their minds, it is tion in the means from time to time appropriated to it the aristocracy of letters. The protection of property and the encouragement of its acquiition are among the important elements of civilization; but in legislating for a people whose be called forth. institutions permit any boy, whatever his birth for a higher order of acquisitions in litera-

State pours out her treasure for education! ing are deemed of vast moment! Yet with a kees are not a great people.

Another emeute is said to be contemplated by erent result. We can if we will.

Gov. Young. He urges a general corporation ject for seducing away the carrison of Guadala-law. What he says on this point, may be of home and general utility—therefore we give it.

A report has been in circulation in the city

The bill framed and adopted by the Assembly of that State applicable to associations for manu-facturing purposes with a generous regard for the interests of the laborer. The House of Re-presentatives to the laborer of the laborer of Representatives, to provide for their additional safe- stands. a default to be personally liable. The corpo- leans, we gather from the N. O. Picayun rators were rendered personally liable for making Delta: any false certificate of notice relative to the the debt of the association should exceed the amount of its capital stock, and for making dividends when the Company should be insolvent. The bill also provided that all the corporators should be liable for all the debts and contracts of the corporation until the whole of the corporation until the whole of the capital stock is paid in, and that they should all be liable of instruction and that they should all be liable of instruction and that they should all be liable of instruction and the contract on the contract of the contract of the capital stock is paid in, and that they should all be liable of instruction of the new York dry dock.

Assoon as Gen. Butler arrives, he or Gen. Assoon as Gen. Butler arrives, he or Gen. Assoon as Gen. Butler arrives, he or Gen. The subject.

Assoon as Gen. Butler arrives, he or Gen. Assoon as Gen. Butler arrives, he or Gen. The eis not, so far as I know in the construction of the New York dry dock.

The special order of the day, the ten registration should bring ever so much opproblum, it should be come now. It seems to me that those who is delay voting supplies for the army; but I hope that the honorable Senator for Michigan will not be delay voting supplies for the army; but I hope that the honorable Senator for Michigan will not be delay voting supplies for the army; but I hope that the honorable Senator for Michigan will not be delay voting supplies for the army; but I hope that the best light. And I am willing that, if the expression of this view don't have a presented with any disposition on this view that the comparation of the New York dry dock.

The special order of the day, the ten registration should bring ever so much opproblum, it should be said provided that all the corporators and the other of the above named Generals will be sent to Zacatecas, to take possession of the subject.

The provided that all the corporators are the construction of the New York dry dock.

The provided that all the least is subject.

Mr. Hobbs introduced a bill to said the limit where th The bill also provided that all the corporators should be liable for all the debts and contracts of the corporation until the whole of the capital stock is paid in, and that they should all be liable permanently to agents laborers and operatives. The Senate entertaining epinions adverse to those of the Assembly, the bill was lost, and I respectfully invite your attention to ost, and I respectfully invite your attention to army. the subject with a full conviction that your sympathies with the laboring classes will admonish

eral remark and attention. Gov. Young suggests that the State shall litigate, and thus esendorses land limitation as regards U. S. public lands. It seems that 1,800,000 acres are held in New York by manor-title—that a populain New York by manor-title—that a popula- in one day.

Thus our great completed and perfected.—
ould have been completed and perfected.—
held. The Governor is a war-man. He says: In the absence of laws governing the acquisiways known to the laws at the time of its ac- demand. quisition, is entitled to be protected in its endivest him of the interest, except the exercise of that extraordinary attribute of sovereignty known as the right of eminent domain, which private property is taken for public use. It therefore follows that he who has acquired title to land by having been in possession him-self, or by those holding under him as tenants for such a term of years as the laws of their country declare shall work a title, is just as much entitled to be protected in its enjoyment as he who is enabled to trace his paper title to the common source. Legislation, which can be subjected to the suspicion of assuming to weaken or impair, however slightly, the title to lands, cannot be too carefully avoided; and inasmuch as that which is sought by the tenants in this respect is obnoxious to that charge, and would be wholly inoperative, I have not been able to bring myself to its support. The object to be obtained by the tenants is the ascertainment of ailest particle against the laws that govern the rights of property, or against those equita-ble obligations which this State has so often recognized in cases where it has had the legal title to lands in which others were equitably interested. In actions to be brought by the State The improvement of the Western Harbors involving the title for lands, the obstacles that and home rivers is next ably urged; the rete of the President is then considered; and then he investigation would not be encountered, and the adjustment of the adjudication would be entirely conclusive and should, and it is believed would, be entirely satisfactory to the tenants. If an action or ac ions of ejectment should be brought by the State, in such case or cases as you may by your wisdom prescribe, and be fairly tried, the State will have discharged a duty which, in ray judgment, it owes to the importance of the subject, and to the interest as well of the landlords as of those holding under them in the character of tenants and purchasers. It is difficult to understand why the most sensitive holders of large tracts of land should feel alarmed at the pros pect of such action on the part of the Governnent. The confirmation of their titles cannot

> divesting itself of the title, would possess the power-and, it is not doubted, would exercise it-to protect every equitable interest that should in this connection, that while I should regard or adopted at Washington:--every attempt on the part of Government to embarraso or restrain private acquisitions as an er, I cannot doubt that it is the duty of Govern-

ment, in disposing of its public domain, to con-

fine the sales, so far as is practicable, to small

fail to render essential service in allaying irrita-

tion and disquietude, and hence increasing the

value and productiveness of their lands; and I

am quite sure it will not be supposed that the

State will engage in such an enterprise for the

purpose of enriching itself. The general cur-

rent of her action in regard to escheats since the formation of Government, furnishes the

surest guaranty of her justice and magnanimi-

ty; and if it shall be found that the legal title to

any of the lands for the receiving of which any

the State, she will cheerfully release the same

to such just claimants as may be equitably en-

titled to the lands. In such cases the State, in

such prosecution shall be instituted, shall be

Interesting from the City of Mexico. The income of the Literature Fund is pledged respondent, received by the steamer New Or- body at the last session; it is therefore simply a tion has begun to entertain a different notion,

extracts: The news from Queretaro since my last is ex-Duited States Deposit Fund \$27,000, making in tremely meagre and uninteresting. The counthe aggregate \$40,000, and for each of the years cil of Governors had at last broken up, and they have done nothing except pledging themselves gents of the University among the several Acade- to sustain the Government in providing the mies and schools of learning, in proportion to means to meet its expenditures in all its branch-the number of pupils in each who shall have es. The question of peace or war was reserved pursued the requisite studies to entitle them to for the action of the General Government. Well share in such distributions. The same act ap- informed Mexicans do not hesitate to charge ropriates \$850 to be paid to the Regents of the this result upon the partizans of Santa Anna, iversity to defray certain expenses incident who have been unaccountably increased in to the care of these institutions, and the farther Queretaro by the accession of nearly all the sum of \$3,700 to be assigned to certain Acade- Puros-Farian and one or two others being the only exceptions. This party (calling themselves Santanistas) are now said to be hatching another revolution, to place Santa Anna at the the Government, and crash the hopes also makes special appropriations for the same of the peace party; and this plot, it was b period to several Medical Colleges and other in- lieved, would be successful, mainly in consequence of the stupidness and indecision of the Government. President Anaya issued a decree on the 28th ult., that no elections should be held quired evidences the public appreciation of these in any part of the Republic occupied by the important auxiliaries to our primary schools. Americans, but the authorities now in pow should continue to exercise these functions. Americans, but the authorities now in power for books, and there are now in these District From present appearances, this would be equiva-Libraries 1,300,984 volumes. Having discharg- lent to giving the ayuntamientos of this and other places a life-lease of office, a thing op-

> tion,' and therefore not likely to be carried into effect. The following notice appeared in the Star on

posed to the democratic principle of 'rota-

A CALL.-The officers of the American army the citizens attached thereto, Mexican citizens, foreigners, and such other individuals as feel disposed, are invited to meet in the Senate Chamber, at the National Palace, on Saturday afternoon next, December 4, at four o'clock, l matter of vital importance. The doctrine that would deny to those institutions any participa- and taking stock in a contemplated railroad between the city of Mexico and Vera Cruz and the intermediate points. Many of the citizens strengthen the aristocracy of wealth by adding of the United States having indicated a determi nation to occupy the territory of Mexico, it is expected that the spirit of internal improvement, hitherto unknown in this country, will

By many this was looked upon as a hoax, and and condition, to aspire to the highest place of although it excited considerable interest through honor and usefulness, it is a manifest duty to the week, this idea was so prevalent that the enact such laws, relating to mental culture, as attendance at the meeting was rather small .will place aspirants for honorable promotion up- Notwithstanding, the meeting was organized on a footing of equality, while you should leave and one gentleman exhibited a map of a survey nothing undone to improve the character and which had been made in 1832, by a private comenlarge the sphere of Common Schools. I feel pany, and stated that fifteen years ago he had convinced that the ability of the State, in so far himself advocated the measure before the Mexias it can be exerted without prejudice to other can Senate, in the very chamber in which the interests, will be put forth to furnish facilities meeting was then held. After appointing a committee to procure the necessary information and report at a subsequent meeting -- and adopt-Compare our population with New York, and ing a resolution to appoint a committee to reis not our school fund nearly as large? Why, the children of New York and a large? Why, the children of New York out-number our whole the meeting adjourned until next Saturday.—white population! Yet see how liberally the There were but few Mexicans present, but one of them stated that he was there to represent some four or five others, and pledged himself, should How she supports her normal schools, and the security of the undertaking be manifested, pays her teachers ! And then having done this, to raise nine millions of subscriptions for the as her first duty, the higher institutions of learn- stock at once. After this, who will say we Yan-

villion and more of means, there are those one Gen. Yanez, of Guadalajara, who was examong us who say, " the common school system pected to come out soon in favor of a dictatornever can be carried out !" Let us show a diff. ship, but who is to be the dictator, is not mentioned. He had made large collections of men and munitions of war, under pretence of attack-The subject of manufacturing is considered by ing Tellez in Sinalon, and is said to have a pro-

Under the laws of no State have associations for the application of mechanical labor been more prosperous than in Massachusetts and the countries of the communication of mechanical labor been appointed by more prosperous than in Massachusetts, and no- President Anaya, and actually arrived here. This where, it is believed, has private manufacturing report, unlike the thousand and one that are been as generally and successfully prosecuted. Continually flying about, is true. The names of embraced substantially the provision of the laws of that State applicable to associations for the laws

the trustees and managers to publish annually the amount of capital and of existing debts, and

The guerrillas continue to make their appearance occasionally on the road between Vera Cruz you of the importance of early and decisive ac- and the city of Mexico. The Anti-rent troubles have excited very gen-ral remark and attention. Gov. Young and

tablish or overthrow the manorial titles. He gan the past season than any previous season.

" Political Movements.

THE TAYLOR RESOLUTION PASSED IN BOTH Houses in Tennessee .- The resolution recommending Gen. TAYLOR for the Presidency was finally passed on Wednesday, by a vote of 42 yeas to 20 nays. We republish it, as follows: "Resolved by the General Assembly of the State

of Tennessee, That the people of Tennessee by their Representatives, do hereby recommend to their fellow citizens of the Union, GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR, as a candidate for the Presidency at the next election, in whose ability, impartiality, patriotism and devotion to the constitution, confidence can be safely reposed by the people."

We understand that the Democratic State Convention which assembled at Frankfort on Saturday last, adjourned without making nominations for Governor and Lieutenant Governthe title of their landlord; and this you have or. The attendance was so meagre and so few ample power to effect without offending in the counties were represented that it was determined another Convention should meet on the 15th

The Whig members of the Kentucky Legislature, with great unanimity, have fixed on the lic business until it he accomplished. There fully in regard to the war. And permit me to gave way for a motion to adjourn. 22d of February next, as the day for holding the State Convention to nominate Candidates for Governor and Lieut. Governor.

The Democratic State Convention, which convened at Columbus, on Saturday, 8th inst., have formally presented Gen. Lewis Cass to the position, as far as their power to make a choice people of Ohio, as the first choice of that body as a candidate for the Presidency.

at Harrisburg on the 4th inst. Wm. F. Packer. Democrat, was elected Speaker of the House, all the sentiments entertained in this chamber and John Hill, Democrat, Speaker of the Senate. The Whigs of Pittsburgh have elected their

mayor of the city by a majority of 88. The Whig candidate is also elected in Alleghany by are many as stanch friends of the Executive COL. WELLER .- The Democrats have nomi-

Increase of the Army!

The debate in the Senate, of 30th Dec., is too important to be omitted. It gives not only an indication of the intention of parties, as regards the war, but itshows where the measures of parties will lead. Hence it is important that | word in relation to this matter at this time, but it should be read-for every honest voter must desire to understand fully, what is the tendency, who have already addressed you. I suppose, sir, be found to attach to the lands. I will only add, what will be the result-of measures proposed that this message has been draughted with some

> Mr. Cass renewed his motion to proceed to the consideration of the bill to raise, for a limit- is that the perfect tense not only represents an ed time, an additional military force. does not intend to press the bil! to a decision at

this time. Mr. Cass .- It is not with the slightest wish to express my views that I arge this measure, but | Mexico, or to annihilate her separate existence because I think the good of the country requires it. It is simply a bill for reising ten regiments, that there is here a most pregnant allusion to the the details of which were all arranged by this present time. It appears that the Administraquestion as to whether we will authorize this and I am confirmed in this belief by looking at live.

this subject is peculiarly clear: it is, to make 'ment and protection, and after all the preserving and secure an honorable peace. To attempt to and sincere efforts we have made, from the moprevent the American people from taking posas fatile in effect as to undertake to stop the we shall ultimately fail, then we shall have exrushing of the cataract of Niagara.

I myself should think it a very unfortunate thing to extinguish the independence of that country and annex it to our own; but the more the war is prolonged, the longer it is suffered to go on, the greater will be the danger of such an occurrence. What then is the issue? The Administration say they do not intend to conquer that we have possession of New Mexico and all of Mexico. The project is disavowed, and California now, but he fails to inform us how the fighting line is disavowed, and the only thing much more territory will be a satisfaction for received in every country that he had visited. that remains is to keep possession of what we have, and extend our operations as the position the war which he recommends. And I am the world, that a foreigner should travel into almost of the enemy may render necessary and as our more desirous of saving a word at this time by means may enable us.

Mr. Calhoun .- As the Senator has avowed press the question upon us now. I shall be com-

lie over until Monday. Beyond that day I cannot consent that it shall be postponed.

object is to guard, not against consequences that self, whether there is nothing due to those who He may think that the policy recommended by the Administration will not end in the extinguishment of the nationality of Mexico ; but am satisfied that he is correct, I am not prepared to vote in favor of the measure that is now proposed. Sir, though the honorable Senator himself is very properly opposed to the extinguishment of the nationality of Mexico, we know that there are many of a totally different opinion; and we know that there are many who believe that such will be the result, whether intended or not, of the measures proposed by the Administra-tion. And I am one of those who entertain this belief. Now I do think we ought to post-

pone action on the bill for some little time, unil we shall have determined the course which it will be proper for us to pursue, and, with this view of the question, I shall vote against the notion of the honorable Senator. Mr. Cass .- Will the Senator allow me to read

this short extract from the message of the Presi-"It has never been contemplated by me, as an object of the war, to make a permanent conquest of the Republic of Mexico, or to annihilate her separate existence as an independent nation. On the contrary, it has ever been my desire that she should maintain her nationality, condition, be a free, independent, and prosper-

policy which is recommended in the message, and, in my opinion, the result of that policy, if carried out, will tend to the precisely opposite course to that professed to be contemplated guards, inserted provisions in the bili requiring The following additional items of Mexican in-

The guerrillas continue to make their appearance occasionally on the road between Vera Cruz and the city of Mexico.

Mr. Berrien.—The ground on which I place my opposition to the present consideration of this bill is, that it proposes a great increase of force before we (the war-making power) have decided what are the objects to be accomplished; and I see great force in the suggestions of the honorable Senator from South Carolina, which I take, but I believe that this war marks seem to have escaped the observation of the honorable Senator from South Carolina, which I take, but I believe that this war marks seem to have escaped the observation of the honorable Senator from South Carolina, which I take, but I believe that this war marks seem to have escaped the observation of the more bears killed in Michigan the past season than any previous season.

establishing permanent garrisons in the princi- made up: not the first dollar shall the President munication from the War Department, relative The political pulse of the nation is beating stronger and stronger. Every State feels the tion of property, there could be no titles, and heart throb at Washington, and is busy to abet looks the proposition which is stated by the looks the proposition which is stated by the cure an honorable peace, and the mode in which introduce a bill to repeal the cession of Alexanor thwart, as principle or interest, or party, may senator from South Carolina, that, in adopting he proposes to effect so desirable a result. The the latter mode, there is the utmost danger that other day the honorable Senator from Michigan it will run into the second-that it will render ndispensable the subjugation of the whole of Mexico. Sir, these are grave questions, and should not be precipitately pressed upon us.

Mr. Cass .- I will merely remark that the

proper measures for raising and organizing this force must necessarily by many months precede its arrival in Mexico. It will take a long time for the troops to be organized, and still longer to transport them to their several places of destina-It is a measure whose inception it is now necessary to commence, with a view to have the troops in Mexico in proper season; and let me observe to the Senator from Georgia and the Senator from South Carolina, that, for my soul I cannot perceive the difficulty which strikes them. The Senator from South Carolina submits a proposition which can have no practical here, on the other hand, is a measure which is practical. It proposes to raise ten re-giments. If any body deemed the war unnecessary, or believe it should not be further prosecuted, let him so declare by his vote upon the

Mr. Allen.—I hope, sir, this bill will not be postponed until Monday, but, on the contrary, be proceeded with by the Senate immediately, and that we will adhere to this part of the pubtwo modes, sir, in which opposition to the policy say here, that I think the origin of the war lies form of an abstract proposition, and the other is been assigned by those who have spoken upon special order, the President's Message in the form of a distinct practical measure. the subject. I believe the origin of the war lies Whether this opposition shall assume one of in the avowed object of the American Governthese shapes here or not, is a matter of choice ment to perpetuate the institution of American with those who have the right to make that opwith those who have the right to make that op- slavery. is concerned. But whether it shall be allowed for that cause we never should have had it. Beto take such a shape depends upon those against lieving this to be the fact, and that any exposi-PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.-This body met diversity of sentiment which exists in this Senate shall be tested in the discussion and decision of practical measures. Therefore I propose that may be made known in the discussion of this bill in reference to its postponement, in preference to the discussion of abstract propositions.

Mr. Calhoun .- Exactly. Sir, I know there as the Senator from Ohio, who believes that the policy recommended by the President, and now about to be carried out by this bill, will end in nated this gentleman as their candidate for Gov- her subjugation and the extinguishment of her ernor. We understand he accepts .- Cin. Atlas. | nationality. Now, sir, it is due to the country that this question should be distinctly presented, that the people of the country may see what is to be the probable result of the war, and determine whether they will meet it or not; for that ess the most decisive measures are taken on the

part of the Senate to prevent it. Mr. Hale .- I regret the necessity of saying a t has been my misfortune not to have read the essage of the President as have those Senators care, and with some reference to the rules of grammatical construction. If I remember aright lows: rule that is laid down by Lindley Murray, it action as past and finished, but contains a direct Mr. Calhoun .- I hope the honorable Senator allusion to the present time. What is the language of the President? "It has ever been contemplated by me as an object of the war, to make a permanent conquest of the Republic of as an independent nation." It seems to me nother passage in the message, where the Presi-The ground the Administration takes upon dent says: "If, after affording this encouragement Mexico commenced the war, and prior ession of Mexico, if they demand it, would be to that time, to adjust our differences with her, hausted all honorable means in pursuit of indemnity into our own hands, and must enforce the terms which our honor demands."

the further and more vigorous prosecution of "It was something rare in the annals of the more desirous of saying a word at this time by every country of the Continent, and should in

of her nationality; and I am very happy also to this measure has no connexion with the origin him, that man is everywhere so much alike, in hear that the Chairman of the Committee on of the war. I think it has everything to do his moral attributes, his sympathies and antipa-Military Affairs repeats the same thing. That with it; and I would like to see gentlemen who thies, as to make it wonderful that this one hubeing admitted as among the greatest calamities think otherwise solve this problem, and inform man family should so long have been enemies. that could happen, the important question comes us how long it will take, in the manner we are As in a little comedy which he had seen at up, how shall we escape it? Sir, we often get into situations which we never intended to get into; we got into this war though we never intended to get tended to get into it; for I will venture to tended to get into it; for I will venture to say that in this body, if the question had been propounded to them of war, or no war, independent of the exigency of the occasion, there would not have been one-casion, there would not have been onefourth of the Senate in favor of it. Now, my seems to be a sort of magical phrase, and the better education of the people. He had found course recommended to effect it reminds me of that in that country great efforts had been reare contemplated, but against consequences that the manner of treating a patient pursued by an cently made for the education of the masses: to may follow from the measures proposed-which old Spanish physician, who fancied that, by let- his astonishment he had discovered, that in alconsequences are not contemplated. That is ting blood and administering warm water, he the object. Now, whether this additional force could cure all diseases. In proceeding with this inhabitants, there were established several infant shall be granted will depend on the fact whether practice it was found that his patients all died; schools, supported by voluntary contributions the mode recommended by the Executive to car- the Doctor said that the reason was, because he and superintended by Italian nobles. He had ry on this war will not, in its practical consequen- did not take enough blood from them. He took even at Turin fallen in with a school where es, end in the extinction of the nationality of more from his next patients, and they continued Marquis attended daily as director, joining the Mexico. Now, I submit to the Senator him- to die; and, upon a consultation as to whether children in their play and riding with them on a some other mode of treatment might not be at- rocking-horse (laughter.) There were now in differ from him in opinion in regard to this point? tended with better results, he said he would lis- Italy, as there had always been, leading minds ten to the recommendation for a change of treat- great and striking individualities, in all direcment if he had not written a book upon the subect. Well, sir, the President has written a book, every question of social importance; in every I differ with him in that opinion, and, until I and requires of us that we should follow it. Now, town of Italy men were to be met with who recognizing no such obligation as that, I desire took a deep interest, not only in schools, but in that this measure may be discussed : I desire prison discipline, and all other questions affectthat this subject should be discussed fully, free- ing the moral condition of the people. He had ly, and fairly, as embraced in the resolutions been especially amazed at the number of practiproposed by the Senator from South Carolina cal people who sympathized with their efforts and the Senator from New York, and that those and controversies in England on the subject of of the Senator from South Carolina should take | political economy. Every lawyer, every counprecedence of those offered by the Senator from | sellor in Italy, now studied that science as a part New York; for the resolutions of the Senator of his professional education: and hence arose from South Carolina relate to the question how the deep interest there taken on that subject in much territory we shall rob Mexico of, and the which they had so iong and so arduously en-Senator from New York tells us how to take gaged in England. To this quiet, slow, and care of the spoils after we have got them. I gradual influence of the few on the many, and therefore think that the resolutions of the Sena-not to popular commotions and angry outbreaks, tor from South Carolina should take precedence was the existing hopeful condition of Italy at of those of the Senator from New York, and tributable. If the Italians were only permitted that they both take precedence of this bill. I desire unmolested, to work out their own regenera-that the question should be presented in such a tion, he doubted not that that same race from manner that the whole country may understand it; which civilization had twice before proceeded and, sir, it is all involved in this ten regiment bill. to the rest of Europe, would again effect their It seems to me the question presented by this redemption (loud cheers)-Nonconformist, Nov. bill will determine the whole matter. If we are | 24th. . '47. to go on and follow the course pointed out by the President and give him ten regiments of regulars and twenty of volunteers in addition, then and, under a good Government adapted to her of course this bill is to be passed. But if, as I believe, the war was commenced in error, here

ome by the shortest and cheapest route. For does not exist, then there will be no necessity for any steps on our part to guard against it. But, with my present information, I am not prepared to give an intelligent vote upon the mained simply a crime, an unfortunate one cerprepared to give an intelligent vote upon the mained simply a crime, an unfortunate one cerprepared to give an intelligent vote upon the mained simply a crime, an unfortunate one cerprepared to give an intelligent vote upon the mained simply a crime, an unfortunate one cerprepared to give an intelligent vote upon the mained simply a crime, an unfortunate one cerprepared to give an intelligent vote upon the mained simply a crime, an unfortunate one cerprepared to give an intelligent vote upon the mained simply a crime, an unfortunate one cerprepared to give an intelligent vote upon the mained simply a crime, an unfortunate one cerprepared to give an intelligent vote upon the mained simply a crime, an unfortunate one cerprepared to give an intelligent vote upon the mained simply a crime, an unfortunate one cerprepared to give an intelligent vote upon the mained simply a crime but a finite the belief of a great trajectly of the and that no foreign intervention be accepted.

Mr. Hardin, from the passage of a bill to reported against the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported appropriations of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the committee.

Mr. Hardin, from the passage of a bill to reported against the charter of the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported against the charter of the Committee.

Mr. Hardin, from the passage of a bill to reported against the passage of a bill to reported against the charter of the Committee.

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Mr. Hardin, from the committee.

Mr. Hardin, from the committee.

told us that every man, woman, and child in the country knew what we wanted. I confess I heard this assertion with some astonishment; for, if it be true, I could not class myself with either man, woman, or child-for I confess did not know. Nor was I in the least enlight-ened when the honorable Senator added that it

was indemnity and satisfaction. Mr. Cass .- I beg the honorable Senator's pardon; that was not my expression; indemnity and security were the words I used. Mr. Hale .- Well, I have not got any light

Mr. Cass .- That is not my fault. Mr. Hale .- No, sir; it is owing to my opaci ty, probably; but, waiving for the present the discussion whether it is owing to the luability of the honorable Senator to impart or of myself

to receive light, I proceed.

Indemnity and security! Indemnity for what Security for what? Here endeth the first les-We do not know; we are as much in the dark as ever. I do not intend at this time to do more than to make these general remarks. On some future occasion I propose, not with the hope of influencing the action of the Senate, but to place myself aright before those who have sent me here, to express my views more and purpose of this war; and if it had not been whom this opposition is made. I desire that the tion of the erigin and cause of this war which stops short of that, stops short of the truth, I shall endeavor on some subsequent occasion. with the indulgence of the Senate, to satisfy the country, by reference to the official documents, that such is the origin and purpose of the war, and to indicate my own views of the true policy to be pursued in reference thereto. Mr. Sevier .- What is the motion now pend ng? I understand it is a motion to take up the Il for the purpose of making it the order of the day for Monday next. I ask the yeas and nays

upon that motion. Mr. Johnson, of Maryland .- I understand hat the honorable Senator from Michigan has no objection that the consideration of the bill be estponed until Monday. Mr. Cass .- None at all; but, if there is not o be an understanding that it shall be the order

is to be the end of the whole of the contest, un- of the day for Monday, we may as well proceed o vote upon it now. Mr. SEVIER suggested, that if the bill was aken up now, it might remain as unfinished business, and would come up on Monday as a natter of course.

> Mr. Cass to proceed to the consideration of the bill; and, the yeas and mays having been ordered, it was decided in the affirmative, as fel-YEAS-Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Bagby, Bradbury, Breese, Cass, Davis, of Mississippi, Dickinson, Dix, Douglass, Felch, Foote, Rusk, Sevier, Sturgeon, Turney, West-

ott.-19. NAYS-Messrs. Badger, Baldwin, Bell, Berrien, Butler, Calhoun, Clarke, Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Greene, Hale, Johnson, of Maryand, Johnson, of Louisiana, Mangum, Phelps, Underwood, Upham, Yulee .- 19.

The Senate being equally divided, the Vice PRESIDENT gave the casting vote in the affirma-The bill having been read a second time-

Mr. Cobden.

Mr. Cobden signalised his first public appearpeace, and must continue to occupy her coun- ance since his return to England by a speech try with our troops, taking the full measure of at Manchester, full of suggestive matter. He glanced at his travels, which ranged from He does not tell us how much it will take to Cadiz to Nishni Novgorod. He took the first o fill his hands or satisfy his honor. He tells us public opportunity of expressing his thanks as

reason of the intimation which has been thrown each find men prepared publicly to sympathize out, that there are some who are opposed to the with principles with which he happened to be his intention to proceed with this bill, and to war and prefer manifesting that opposition on identified in his own country; these principles an abstract resolution, and who yet will not take being applicable, as they at home had thought, pelled to oppose it.

Mr. Cass.—For the personal accommodation of the Senator, I will consent that the bill shall of the Senator, I will consent that the bill shall this subject; but I believe that the war was com- would be discovered that the interests of all are of consent that it shall be postponed.

Mr. Calhoun.—My ideas, sir, extend far beand that the institutions of the United States nations, he had found the Oriental type predomimenced in falsehood and prosecuted in injustice, identical. At the two extremes of his peregriyoud that. I am very happy to hear the Sena- are in more danger at this moment of annihila- nate: in Andalusia he found the remains of the ter say that the President is entirely opposed to the conquest of Mexico and the extinguishment the conquest of Mexico and the extinguishment pathy with those gentlemen who tell us that the reflection had continually been forced upon tions-men who had been engaged in discussing

CONGRESS. Monday, Jan. 10.

SENATE .- Among the petitions presented to ons Republic.

Mr. Calhoun.—A word only in reply. I am aware of the views of the President in regard to the war. I have examined with great care the

Mr. Hannegan, from Indiana, submitted a res this purpose he shall have money; but not with olution to the Senate that no treaty be conclumy vote for continuing the war with an indefi- ded with Mexico, without giving to the United nite purpose. I think it is time that the country States a most suitable line of defence, as it should understand what we are aiming at, and I might be necessary to hold Mexico as a province, think that the belief of a great majority of the and that no foreign intervention be accepted .- Mr. Hardin, from the Judiciary committee,

Mr. Berrien.—The ground on which I place country will look in this matter, take the war.

and was to conclude his remarks next day.

on the table, and the message of the President, relative to his veto, was taken up and discussed.

A resolution was passed admitting the pub-

Hon. Dan't S. Dickinson asked and obtained leave to take up his resolutions relative to the Mexican War, and make them the special order of the day for to-morrow.

The consideration of the Ten Regiment Bill was resumed. Hon. R. Johnson continued his remarks. He denounced the administration's olicy in the present conflict and for ordering the movement of the troops, and for the delays adding scale rule of duties upon foreign breadstuffs, to occasioned in enlisting volunteers for the war. go into effect on the first of March next. This is, of He freely admitted that the primary cause of the war was the annexation of Texas to our sent into that market. They laid aside the corn laws country.

He was opposed to the withdrawal of the troops from Mexico, as it would be productive of perpetual war. He opposed the idea of overthrowing the na-

ionality of Mexico. He denounced the design that some had overthrowing the religion of Mexico.

Mr. Clayton asked if Scott and Taylor desired these men, (referring to those to be raised by the provisions of the bill under discussion.) Gen. Cass replied in the affirmative. Messrs. Crittenden, Badger and Clayton

poke, the latter at some length, who finally House .- After some important business, the of the Administration is made-one is in the a little deeper than any of the causes which have House went into committee of the whole on the On a motion the different portions of the mes sage were referred to the appropriate commit-

> Mr. Stewart of Pennsylvania denounced the is not so great as was at first represented. eport of the Secretary of the Treasury as bounding with inaccuracies. Mr. Venable defended the President. On motion the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12. SENATE .- Several petitions were present against the present war, and praying for its speedy termination.

Hon. A. H. Sevier, of Arkansas, reported bill providing for the settlement of old Mexican laims, as the government was not responsible

for them. A bill for refunding certain monies to the Secretary of Wisconsin, was passed. Mr. Dickinson's resolutions were then called

ap. Mr. Dickinson argued, in support of his esolutions, that territory must be acquired from Mexico as indemnity to our country for is a much larger number than slaughtered here last the present war, &c. That to territorial legislation, must be left the control of slavery. Our destruction, as the slave possesses neither patri-otism nor intelligence. By leaving Mexico falls. alone, we will become a prey to her dishonor, and to withdraw our troops will be abandoning The question was then put upon the motion of our conquest. Such a course will not necessarily bring about annexation. We ought to have it in our power to suggest terms, at least, as to

Mr. Yulee offered an amendment, recomnending that the control of slavery be subjected to the will of the people at large.

Mr. Hale proposed, as a substitute for the whole subject, that slavery be prohibited. The further consideration of the resolutions was laid over.

The ten regiment bill was called up. Mr. Clayton opposed the acquisition of territiples of our Republican institutions, and dan- \$1 10 to 1 20 per dozen. gerous to their permanence. He was willing to take territory by treaty, and not by force. He deemed the call for additional troops as unnecessary. We had subdued Mexico and held COTTON AND COTTON VARNS.-The market allowed to be passed over for the present. And under her government many States, and her Cotton continues inactive. The only sale made is a local continues inactive. the Senate proceeded to consider Executive as abolitionists in respect to the institution of dinary to fair are 307c. The stock of Cot

> present bill, if passed, placed in the hands of 9c per dozen for the different numbers. Sales to the city the Executive a patronage of great extent, in making appointments of at least 540 commissioned officers. He denounced the administration for its course towards Santa Anna, and its whole conduct in the management of the war. The Senate then went into Executive session.

House .- The Committee on Military Affairs reported a bill providing for soldiers' bounty who were engaged in the war with Mexico. Mr. King, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill authorizing sundry naval

Mr. Staunton, from the same Committee, re orted a bill to make sailors' letters free. Mr. Holmes, from the Military Committee ported a bill to establish a Military Depot at mouth of Genesee river. Mr. Hilliard, from the Committee on Foreign

inister to Rome. The House then went into Committee of the Whole upon the President's Message. Considerable debate ensued, when, on motion, the House adjourned without final action.

Condensed from the Frankfort Commonwealth. KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE. SATURDAY, Jan. 8.

SENATE .- The Speaker laid before the Senate report from the Secretary of the State, setting forth the number of qualified voters in this State, and also the number who had voted in @\$3 per bushel; M R Raisins \$2,40@\$2,50 per box; Mafavor of calling a Convention to alter the Constitution; referred to the Judiciary com-

Mr. J. Speed Smith offered the following resolution, which was adopted: Resolved, That the committee on Improvement be instructed to inquire into the poticy and propriety of employing a portion of

11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of giving the Hall for the use of the Democratic Conven-

MONDAY, Jan. 10.

SENATE .- Mr. Hardin, from the Judiciary Committee reported a bill to again take the sense of the people of Kentucky as to the propriety of calling a Convention to alter the Constitution, with an amendment striking out the 11th and 13th sections; amendment concurred in, and the

A bill to incorporate the town of West Point, in Hardin county; second and third readings dispensed, and passed.

Mr. Hosss reported a bill to facilitate the MUSTARD SEED.—All that is brought into rount of Telegraph lines in Kentucky, of the very best quality, is purchased at \$2.50 at 1

cution additional property, &c., which was made the special order of the day for Wednesday next.

ing for the passage of a law incorporating the Mobile and Ohie Railroad Company, to construct a railroad from Mobile to Columbus on the Mississippi river, also copies of the proceed-ings of two mass meetings of the city of Mo-bile in relation to said road, which were referred to the committee on Internal Improvement.

construction of the New York dry dock.

The special order of the day, the ten regiment hill.

Mr. Hobbs introduced a bill to facilitate the construction of the Electric Telegraph in this wholesale and Retail. Country merchants are particularly invited to call.

Mr. Johnson spoke at considerable length, Senator Cass, resigned.

The Speaker of the House of Representative The Senate adjourned.

House —In the House, the Southern Mail until December, 1849, viz: Mr. Hilliard, of Ala-Bill was again debated, which was finally laid on the table, and the message of the President, relative to his veto, was taken up and discussed.

Tussday, Jan. 11.

Senate.—Numerous memorials and petitions were presented.

The President laid before the Senate a compointed.—Nat. Int., Jan. 3.

Commercial.

REMARKS, -- Business for the past week has been very active in several leading articles of our trade. This is the season for grocery merchants to lay in their supplies, and we notice that the imports of such have been quite heavy for some time, and that the seles are of a corresponding character, and at prices exceedingly favorable to country dealers and consumers.

Further foreign news by the Caledonia was received early in the week, which will wield an important in finence in many of our commercial transactions. The British Government, it appears, have again adopted the while they were threatened with famine, and now tha there is a prospect of a fair harvest, they again impose a duty in order that the extensive land holders may first realize the benefits, and until their supplies are exhausted the drain of specie from that country, which had been going on for some time in taying in supplies of foreign grain. Holders of grain, however, have been keeping back their stocks pretty generally, and in consequence the supply has been but barely equal to the demand, and prices have been maintained all over the country.

The continued decline and depression in the cotto market is one great cause of the restriction of commer cial affairs, as it bears an important influence upon fall the other business, and is universally regarded as the great staple product of our country. The present crop is considered to be a good average one, although the receipts thus far at our seaports, fall far short of that of other years during the same period of time. If the stri gency of the money market was removed, affairs would at once assume more activity. The pressure, however,

One of the great staples of our State is Hemp, the stock of which has been rather over-estimated, and, as near as we can learn, the crop of this year will fall below the average of last year.

The receipts and sales of Tobacco in this city during he past year were 5,279 hhds at Todd's warehouse, and from Maine and Massachusetts, protosting 1,570 hhds at the Planters', or new warehouse, making a total of 6.949 hhds. The quality of the new crop now oming in is very good, and as the facilities for good markets, storage, &c., are now increased here, we think the receipts of the present year will be far greater than those of any previous year. In Provisions there is not much doing at present. A

> ers to ship in large quantities to New Orleans The number of Hogs slaughtered at this point this season falls short of 95,000, which, though falling below the estimate, season,

> better feeting in the Southern market has induced hold-

The weather has been variable. We have had rain, rapid increase in population and our interests snow, hall, and then intensely cold weather, with the fully authorized the acquisition of more territo- thermometer ranging as low as four degrees below zero, ry. Slavery must finally end by its own self- and now much more moderate again. The river con-

Our money affairs appear to be but little restricted, and he rates of exchange are about as heretofore, with but a imited supply for the demand.

BAGGING AND ROPE.-The market for these arti cles has been more animated this week. We hear of sales of 1050 pieces bagging at 13to, and 310 coils of rope at 62c, 4 months time; also, sales of round light lots of each at 14 and 7 cents. The receipts this week have amounted to 1740 pieces and 1205 coils. The shipmen during the same period were 2,277 pieces and 1,505 coils The stock on hand is 17,825 pieces, and 5,875 coils. BEANS .- Sales of several lots by the barrel from

tores at \$2.90 @ \$3.00; sales from the country at 75c per BROOMS-Best Shaker are worth \$2, and comm BARLEY-Is bought at 50@52c per bush.

BEESWAX-We quote at 20c from the country. BEER-\$5 per barrel. eight millions of inhabitants must be regarded of 30 bales of old at 64 cents. Our quotations for or slavery, which must be greatly endangered by market is very fair. Receipts 177 bales. The uniform the passage of this bill. The provisions of the rate of sales for Cotton Yarns to the country is 7, 8, and

> trade, and in large lots, are at 5 per cent off. CHEESE .- Sales from stores in lots at 7c; retail sale at 74c; inferior lots offered at 64c.

COAL .- Best Pittsburgh retailing at 124@13c deliver ed. Pomerov 10@11c. CANDLES .- Best sperm scarce at 35@38c. as no quantity. Mould Candles 9@10c. Star Candles from

the factory 22c. COTTON BATTING .- There is no change, a quote as before, say 14c. CORDAGE .- Prices stationary, and sales made every

day at 11c for tar and oiled Cordage. CATTLE .- Sales of Beeves at from 35 to 45 per cwt. Sheep \$1 50 to \$3, according to quality. Lambs \$1 to 1 50. Calves for yeal \$2 to 3. Cows and Calves \$15 to 25. DRY GOODS,-Cabot A, 8jc; Allegheny D, 9; inferior brands 7@8c; A C P Ticks 14c; Methun do 16@17c; Affairs, recommended the appointment of a other brands 9 to -c; brown Drillings 8@9c; bleached Goods 6 to 10e; 16 blue rise, Fall River, 10 @11c., do do Merrimack, 114@12e: Fancy do 7 to 15c; Red Flannel

to 33c; Jeans 20 to 35c; Plaid Linseys 13 to 25c. FLOUR AND GRAIN.-The Flour market has ceived a slight check, but owing to the light supply pri ces have declined, but very little. The sales have been fair from stores, in lots, at \$5 10@5 25; retail sales at \$5 50. Rye Flour we quote at \$4 75. Buckwheat Flour is 21 cts > 3. Wheat is scarce and rather dull at the mills at 90c2\$1 00 per bushel. Corn 35@40c. Oata

Scarce at 28(@35c.

FRUITS .- We quote Dried Peaches at \$1,50; sales of Apples at \$1,50@\$2,50 per bbl. Peeled Peaches \$20@ iaga Grapes \$3,50 per keg; Currants 14c; Prunes 25c; Almonds 16c; Figs 16c per lb; Oranges \$2,50@\$3 per 100; and Lemons \$3,50@\$4 per box. Sales of new Dried Apples at 70@75c per bushet; Dried Pesches \$1,50. GUNNY BAGS and HEMP SACKS.—Sales of Gunny GROCERIES-The sales of Rio Coffee continues fair

policy and propriety of employing a portion of the convict labor of the State in continuing the improvement of the road leading from Louisville by the mouth of Salt river through Elizabethtown to the Tennessee line, and on the road from Bardstown through Glascow to the Tennessee line—and cu the road leading from Georgetown to Covington.

On motion, the Senate adjourned.

House.—No business of consequence was transacted in the House, as it adjourned at the leading from the road leading from the road leading from the road leading from Georgetown to Covington.

On motion, the Senate adjourned at the House, as it adjourned at the House, as it adjourned at the House, as it adjourned at the House of giving the road leading from the road leading from the road leading from Georgetown to Covington.

On motion, the Senate adjourned at the House, as it adjourned at the House, as it adjourned at the House of giving the road leading from the road leading from the road leading from Georgetown to Covington.

House at 7½, 50 bags at 7½ c. New Orleans Sugar continuous at 7½ c. New Orleans Sugar c

HEMP.—The receipts are light, with little demand. Loose lots from the country are bought at \$5,50, and we hear of a sale of a light lot of the new crop at \$4 50 we hear of a sale of a light lot of the level of at \$2.50 ft. The rate from stores \$5.50 ft. 6. HOGS—We hear of no transactions. The number slaughtered here this season is 93,000.

IRON—We have no change to notice. We quote the control of the con bar at 34@4c. Charcoal Bloom worth 4c. INDIGO .- For best Carraccas Indigo, 95c@1 00 9 1.

by the ceroon is obtained.

LEATHER.—Skirting 22@23c; Sole Leather \$18@.
\$20; Upper do \$24@30 per doz.; Calf Skins \$20 to \$30 per doz.; Bridal Kips \$24 to \$30, and Harness \$20@ \$22.

LEAD—Figs is worth 4½c by the ton, and Bat 4½c.

MADDER.—Prime Datch Madder is worth 14c. in the ask.
MALT—75e per bushel is paid for this article.
MUSTARD SEED.—All that is brought into market

which was referred.

House.—The Speaker laid before the House the report of the President of the Portland and Louisville canal company.

Much time was occupied in discussing divorce bills. But little else was done beside a lengthy discussion of a bill to exempt from execution additional property, &c., which was continuous additional property, &c., which was continuous discussions. The president of the Portland and Louisville canal company.

MACKEREL—We quote No 1 in bbis at \$12; hf bbls \$7; No 2 in bbis. \$9,50. haif bbis \$5,25; No 3 South in bbis at \$6,75@7,90.

NAILS.—We quote at 44c- for 8d, 4c. for 10d, 5c. for 6d, 5c. for 4d, and 64 for 3d.

OILS.—We quote best winter-strained Land Oil at 80c. Linseed do. 57 to 60c. per gallon. Tanners do. from \$17 to \$21 per bbl; Castor Oil at \$1,25 per gal.

ONIONS—Are worth \$1,10 per bbl. at the river, and \$1,50 from store.

AGENTS FOR THE EXAMINER. J. B. Russell, Gazette Office, Cincinnati, O. SENATE.—Senator James presented the petition of sundry citizens of Hickman, Fulton, Graves, Ballard and McCracken countles, pray- John. Scholefield, S. E. cor. Arch & 6th sts., WHITE & POTTER, 15 State street, Boston. Philadelphia.

> ISAAC PUGH & CO., No. 118, Chesnut Street-PHILADELPHIA, Manufacturers and Importers of Paper Hungings and

Have always on hand, as large an assortment as any in the city, of the newest designs of American & French Paper Hangings, Borders, Fresco & Column Papers, Wide Window Papers, Fire Board Prints, &c.

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LOWISVILLE;
HAS always for sale, Wholesale and Retail, a full asortment of the patterns of Paper Hangings, Manufactured by
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CINCINNATI, ONIO. OOPER'S, Carpenter's, Cabinet, Wagon and Chair Maker's Tools of every description, always on hand or made to order at short notice. Also, Greenwood's and other Locks and Latches. Broad, Narrow, and Cangress Butts; Cabinet Hardware, Mahogany Khobs, and a general assortment of Hardware, such as used by House Builders and Cabinet Makers, BAll of which will be seld at medicals are

The Land of Dreams.

BY WILLIAM C. BRYANT. A mighty realm is the Land of Dreams, With steeps that hang in the twilight sky, And weltering oceans and trailing streams, That gleam where the dusky valleys lie.

But over its shadowy border flow Sweet rays from the world of endlesss mo And the nearer mountains catch the glow, And flowers in the nearer fields are born

The souls of the happy dead repair, [land, From their bowers of light to that bordering And walk in the fainter glory there, With the souls of the living, hand in hand. One calm sweet smile in that shadowy sphere

From eyes that open on earth no more— One warning word from a voice once dear— How they rise in the memory o'er and o'er Far off from those hills that shine with day, And fields that bloom in the heavenly gales.

The Land of Dreams goes stretching away

To dimmer mountains and darker vales.

There lie the chambers of guilty delight, There walk the spectres of guilty fear, And soft, low voices, that float through the night Are whispering sin in the helpless ear.

Dear maid, in thy girlhood's opening flower, Scarce weaned from the love of childish play The tears on whose cheeks are but the shower That freshens the early blooms of May! Thine eyes are closed, and over thy brow

Pass thoughtful shadows and joyous glean And I know, by thy moving lips, that now Thy spirit strays in the Land of Dreams. Light-hearted maiden, oh, heed thy feet! Oh keep where that beam of Paradise falls;

And only wander where thou may'st meet The blessed ones from its shining walls. So shalt thou come from the Land of Dreams With love and peace to this world of strife; And the light that over that border streams Shall lie on the path of thy daily life.

A Cry from the Condemned Cell. (THE CASE OF MARY ANN HUNT .- It having been satisfactorily ascertained, after a proper medical examination, that there is every reason to believe that this wretched woman is quick with child, her execution is stayed, by order of the sheriffs of London and Middlesex,—Times.)

Two prisoners in a cell Where felons, doomed to die Are garner'd for the gibbet, dwell ; The time of each is nigh : A murderess and a babe unborn within that du geon lie.

Ere this the wretch had died, But that the law abstains From taking human life, whose tide Doth flow in guiltless veins, The hangman therefore waits till she hath pass her travail's pains. Prepare the bed, and see

The woman that ve tend : And then prepare the gallows tree, Te be the felon's end Soon as a mother's anguish shall have ceased h

Prepare the swarthing-bands, The hempen cord prepare; Alike ye need the hangman's hands, The nurse's tender care : The infant to the cradle-to the drop the mother

Oh! wearv day on day For this unhappy soul! To count the hours that pass away, To watch the moments roll ; And view through childbirth's agonies the scaffold as her goal.

Her crime though nought can screen, Yet, ere her course be run, Think whather suffering will have been For all that she hath done; Surely Death's bitterness is past with that m

Think on the anguish dread That hath avenged her deed ; Think how that woman's heart hath bled, If "blood for blood" you need,
And "eye for eye, and tooth for tooth," be stil your law and creed.

Farm in the West.

ONLY night before last a pale, care-worn young man sat down upon one of the ben. Polytechnic Society, Mr. Hunt addressed were by no means new-his beaver had some recent discoveries, and which he himsoles." As the breeze swept through the he announced that, associated with the light and most observed. The domesticities of trees in the square, a shudder ran through and heat derived from the sun was another life are her peculiar charge; over them she the heart of the lonely man. He saw the principle, most active in producing extraor. presides with more queenly grace; and it is yellow leaves drop from their boughs, and dinary changes in the organic and inorafter being twirled and twirled around and ganic world. This principle he at first around by the tiny current of air, would called Energia; but since, on the suggesat last be whirled away, Heaven only tion of Sir John Herschel, it had been called knows whither. He thought these leaves actinism (from the Greek akin, a ray of were like his hopes, and that he was like the the sun.) Subsequent researches had estrees that parted with them. In the green tablished the fact that the solar ray contains spring-time of life, his heart had put forth its three principles and distinct means of acof love trilled its sweet song amidst the ent observations referred to the influence, dark green foliage of his mind. But now separately and in combination, of these three their position in society; but they should be all seemed gone, and thought by thought, principles on vegetation, showing that seeds and memory by memory, seemed dropping placed under the influence of solar rays unbecoming, which tends to augment the that penetrated through yellow glass would happiness and promote the comfort of each tumn wind sighing through his bosom, and not germinate, because yellow glass preclasping his hands over his eyes, he shut out the gleams of the pale stars, and wept to its chemical action. Mr. Hunt then illushimself. He thought of his youth, the gol- trated, by explanations of the various effects den visions that his mind had woven then, on vegetation of different colored glasses. and how, like the diamond frost-work that the necessity of the combined influence of is melted by the sun, they had all melted the three principles of light, heat and actiinto "thin air." He thought of the strug- nism, to the complete germination, growth, gles that he had gone through—the perils and inflorescence of plants. that he had passed-how from morn till He then showed how beautifully consist morn he had labored, not for himself, but ent with these discoveries were the arrange-

heart had been obliged to bow to the " Spurns that patient merit From the unworthy takes.'

It was a deep and bitter thought that then ran through his heart, but he pressed his hand upon his breast and said—"It is well."
Gathering his scanty garments about him, sary to the formation of the woody portions he wended his way to his home, and after a of plants. And towards autumn, the calorilong and weary walk, at last reached his fic or heat giving principles of the solar humble place of abode. His wife ran out rays increased. Mr. Hunt exhibited diaa load of lead, and he bit his lips in order It became, therefore, necessary to dis-. to suppress his agony. His rent was due, and every farthing that he had on earth was thermic rays, which, passing through the other-could not choose but smile at the Prussia amuses himself, as Penelope did gone. He thought of his pale-faced wife and little children, and imagined that he saw them shivering in the cold air, houseless and defenceless. His face was bent towards the ground and walking along with a heart

get your money."
Who could tell the thoughts that rushed

man's bosom! He was as wealthy as he scorn the taunts into the teeth of those who had oppressed him. He hastened to his home, and the very ground seemed to fly bewished to be, and could fling back with neath his feet. His wife's face grew livid at his approach, but when he told her of his fortune, she burst into tears. She could not speak for joy, but throwing herself down on her knees, she clasped her thin white hands and thanked her God for his blessings. She did not speak a word, but the mute heart's prayer rose upwards, as full of silence and fragrance as the incense from the holy censer! The husband could not even smile, but for once in his sad life his eve was lighted up with the brilliant gleams of

In a day the happy family were on their way to a home in the West. The husband clasped the waist of his wife, as they sat on the hurricane deck, and as the distance grew greater, saw the outlines of the buildings of New Orleans fade into the clouds, and the spires of her churches look like the masts of ships seen afar off. He thought of those who had died of the yellow fever-of those to whom he had been a friend, and who had treated his friendship with unthank. fulness-and ah! how merrily rung the supper bell on board the boat-and how savory was the smell of the food upon the table. The wife, whose cheeks were no longer pale, and the husband, whose heart was no longer sad, went down and enjoyed their repast. And so it was from day to day for a week, until at last they reached their place of destination. An old Englishman, who longed to return to his native land, sold out to the lucky finder of the lottery ticket, his farm, consisting of nearly four hundred acres of the richest land, to-

rything else pertaining to the place.

It was only a day or two before the young couple were safely installed in their new residence, and they were happy, per-fectly happy. On the balcony of his little house, on the first night of their arrival, the husband sat smoking his pipe, and gazing on the beautiful scene that was spread before his view. The tall green trees around his dwelling seemed to bow to him and acknowledge him as their master. He heard the lowing of his kine in the cattle yard, and saw the broad fields that were teeming with the richest produce of the West. They were all his now! He saw the brook that, like a vein of silver, ran in the pale moon-light as softly as a dream. He thought how, on the morrow, he would take his gun and shoot some of the game that he heard thirping almost up to the very door-sill of his house. He went to bed with a heart as light as a feather, and dreamed pleasant dreams. The next morning, just as the sun tinging with gold the summits of the hills, and the birds were singing their early songs to the light of day-he awoke-yes, to find to pieces by its own dogs.-A hot potato himself still in Lafayette Square!

He had been sleeping all the while, and though it burns his fingers. the lottery ticket was but a portion of his dream. His hat, which had fallen off his war with his enemies, like a heathen, and Amongst the yellow leaves there was a piece of paper. It was the fragment of a kite that had been caught in the trees and leaves the scalps—instead of going to law of the glorious three days of July, and thinks of the glorious three days of July, and thinks of the charte being proved a verite, as strong as cannons can make it, by the fortifications nest kite that had been caught in the trees and "Soldier. A human enamel, who is the of Paris. Henri Quatre, we think, amused blown to pieces. On this piece of paper more prized the more colors he has taken, was written, in a bold round hand, "Pa- and the greater the number of fires through different Kings have different styles of jotience and Perseverance will accomplish which he has passedevery-" and here the sentence broke off. It was evidently a leaf torn from the copybook of a school-boy; but the dreamer gave it a long, wistful look, and resolved to be a man in future. - N. O. Delta.

Phenomena of Light-Important Discovery

At a late meeting of the Royal Cornwall ches in Layfayette Square. His clothes the company on the interesting subject of the purest lustre, there her warm affections "gone to seed," and his shoes, like those of self originated, respecting the various pow-Julian St. Pierre, were "minus half their ers of the solar rays. About six years ago ssoms and its branches, and many a bird tion, light, heat, and actinism. His pres-

for others, and, more than all, how his proud ments of the Divine Being in the process of vegetation. During spring the solar beam contained a large amount of the actinic principle, necessary at that season for the germination of seeds and the development

some. He thought of his pale-faced wife and little children, and imagined that he saw them shivering in the cold air, houseless and defenceless. His face was bent towards the ground, and walking allowered and allowered and allowered and and walking allowered and the contains a notice of his maching price of paper that tooked like a hank note by a friend by the contains a notice of his maching price of paper that tooked like a hank note by a friend by the contains a notice of his maching in the cold air, houseless and defenceless. His face was bent towards the ground, and walking allowered and allowered and allowered and allowered and allowered and and have a piece of paper that tooked like a hank note by the piece of paper that tooked like a hank note by a friend by the most all these notices have the countries and the equally persvering spinster. At the same of the contains a notice of his maching a spear, he would report and good his price of paper that tooked like a hank note by a friend by the most all these notices have the contains a notice of his maching and the contains a notice of his maching and the region have the contains a notice of his maching and the equally persvering spinster. At this meeting not the equally persvering spinster. At the deep was a little reason to price and then polling it to pieces again.—

Such a man has little reason to price and then polling it to pieces again.—

Such a man has little reason to price and then polling it to pieces again.—

Another of his an another of the min reading every and the wit won his wager.

The most man polling it to pieces again.—

The most man and then polling it to pieces again.—

Another of his manuscements into navy vinded in all the extendent of the manuscent of the limit of the contains a notice of his maching it of the contains a notice of his maching it of the contains a notice of his maching it of the contains a notice of his maching it of the contains a notice of his maching it of the contains a notice of his maching it of the contains a and afternoon rays in their effect on vege- through their vacant places that we emerge red coat, and a flannel petticoat, with a

"Child. God's problem waiting man's

contented with a look .- A man who makes

bricks that his heirs may build houses. "Ignorance. The leaden sword with which the mass of mankind are compelled to fight the social battle .-- The barren country of which all are natives, and from which all are emigrants .-- A serpent which many foster because they suppose it to be harm-less.—A dark place where poor people are allowed to grope about till they hurt them-selves or somebody else.

"Bachelor. The slave of liberty .-- A mule who shirks his regular load .- A wild goose in the air, much abused by tame geese in the farm-yard.

"Politics. The quarrels of the workmen whilst they lay the foundation of Sociology. Imagination and Passion attempting the work of Reason .- A national hummingtop, which spins the least when it hums the

"Prison. The grave where State Doctors bury their murdered patients .- An oven where Society puts newly-made crime to harden .- A school where immoral training is administered to those who are going into the world, and moral training to those who are going out of it.

"Napoleon. A naughty boy who was put in a corner because he wanted the world to play with .- A heartless gambler, who ruined himself and all his friends, and died in the King's Bench Prison.

"Candle. One whose fate is to die of consumption, but who constantly makes light of his misfortune.

"Metpahysics. Words to stay the appe tite till facts are ready .- The art of stirring gether with stock, farming utensils and evethe fire so as to increase the smoke and di minish its brightness .- Feeling for a science in the dark. "Monk. A sea-worthy vessel moored

in a stagnant dock .- A coward who won't " America. Youth affecting manhood .-

Young John Bull working with his coat off. "Ink. The black sea on which thought rides at anchor. "Ball-room. A confined place in which

people are committed by Fashion to hard drum. After all, this is a very harmless " Pedantry. Intellectual tight-lacing. "Marriage. Going home by daylight af-

ter courtship's masquerade. "Duel. Folly playing at murder.
"Luxury. War's deputy in time of peace. "Alchymy. An aged dreamer, who produced a reality surpassing his dreams .-- A

run on nature for gold. "Slave. Every one who believes him-The largest slaveholder in the

"Ireland. The Actieon of nations, torn which John Bull has stolen, and will hold

"Savage. An individual who goes to

"Cromwell. A servant of the nation

who swept away a sovereign with the dust. "Bee. A traveling bagman in the sweetmeat line."-WALLBEIDGE'S Game at which may account for his holding such "Definitions."

Woman's Mission. Woman's mission is domestic-she is the true home missionary-there she shines with have their truest sphere of action, and there the innumerable phases of her innate loveliness and goodness are most appreciated hers, by touching everything within doors with the magic of a wife's love, to convert fare, and the homeliest dwelling into a paradise of bliss, an Eden of unalloyed happi-

To this first purpose ought all female edu cation to have prominent reference. Young ladies should not be taught that to perform domestic labor is beneath their dignity or happiness and promote the comfort of each member of the domestic circle-which secures to the young wife or mother the respect and confidence of those under her charge, and gives her husband to feel, while he is toiling to provide for his family, that his chosen companion is quite competent either to secure from those she employs an economical and comfortable use of the means at her disposal, or to do it herself if

It matters not now wealthy or how elevated in worldly position a female may be, a just knowledge of domestic matters will always add to her true dignity and give her an additional charm in the eyes of the wise and good-for we repeat, to make home happy is woman's true mission-while the absence of such knowledge deprives her of much of her influence by materially diminishing the respect in which she ought to be

A Matrimonial Advertiser.

cover some means to cut off hose para met the same lady—they recognized each out altogether.

tation, and of the probability of vegetation into business; and over the graves of the large broom in his hand. There is like. Hope is a virtue, as well as faith and being affected by the polarization of light, dead that we walk to marriage. like rainbow meteors through the poor being affected by the polarization of light, dead that we walk to marriage.

Some Things Love Me.

BY T. B. READ. All within and all without me Feel a melancholy thrill; And the darkness hangs about me, To my feet, the river glideth

Through the shadow, sullen, dark; On the stream-the white moon rideth And the linden leans above me, Till I think some things there be In this dreary world that love me, Even me!

Gentle flowers are springing near me. Shielding sweetest breath around; Countless voices rise, to cheer me, From the ground; And the lone bird comes—I hear it In the tall and windy pine Peur the sadness of its spirit

Into mine; There it swings and sings above me,
Till I think some things there be
In this dreary world that love me,

Now the moon hath floated to me, On the stream I see it away, Swinging, boat-like, as 'twould woo me Far away— And the stars bend from the azure,

I could reach them where I lie,
And they whisper all the pleasure
Of the sky.
There they hang and smile above me,
Till I think some things there be
In the very heavens that love me,

Now when comes the tide of even, Gentle eyes akin to heaven On me glow— Loving eyes that tell their story,

Speaking to my heart of hearts; But I sigh, "a thing of glory Soon departs !"
Yet when Mary fades above me, I must think that there will be One thing more in heaven to love me,

Even me!

Amusements of Kings.

The pastimes of kings would make a ry curious book. We mentioned last week he particular fancy the King of Spain, the Prince of Assis, has for playing on the big amusement, and not half so expensive as shooting stags in a fenced ring. Let us see if we can enumerate the amusements of the different Kings of the present day.

Louis Phillippe can have very little amuse ment at present, for he has married all his sons; and as for prosecuting the public papers, the amusement must have grown fearfully tiresome. Like the game of beggarmy-neighbor, a little of it is all very well, but t does not do to be always playing at it. It is true there is Algeria, but the bulletins have no longer that raciness and strong sense | 'Twas thine own genius gave the final blow, to kill Abd-el-Kader once a week, and send over his horse and umbrella in every steam-

er. The poor King of the French can only laugh now, when he reads over the account himself in a different way; but of course

The King of Napels plays at whist, and shappy for a week if he wins a halfpenny point. He dabbles, too, a little in sulphur, good hands generally in the above game, and for his doing everybody so cleanly in all The royal bird upraised with haughty pride, commercial matters-

Leopold's great amusement is in ruuning about. Like the Brussels sprout, he is to be found planted everywhere but in Brussels. Next to the American sea-serpent, he is the greatest traveler of the present day. His back is always turned upon Belgium, throw his perpetual absence in his face. If taunted with it, he would answer, 'Mes braves Belges, I love you more than I can exthe plainest, scantiest food into sumptuous self? and off he runs to Paris, to convince

> The peculiar fancy of Nicholas, besides his persecution of Poland, which is only an amiable weakness," peculiar to Russian emperors, in general, and himself in particular, is to give snuff-boxes away to everybody. He must have given away more snuff-boxes in his life time than Lablache has ever received, and that number is as difficult to count as the children of the royal family. One would imagine that he had bought a lot cheap at some auction, and was at a loss how to get rid of them. If ever a monster statue similar to the one of ter's apprentice, having lent him, when a it was not in the lofty cedar, nor the spreadin its cultivation. And it is sad to see the own Peter the Great is erected to Nicholas, it ought to be on a pedestal of snuff-boxes.
>
> We wonder how many confirmed snuff.
>
> We wonder how many confirmed snuff. takers Nicholas has made in his life time, of quiet, respectable persons, from the vanity of carrying about with them, and displaying on every possible occasion, the imperial gift! However, it is a generous recreation, ing him solitary amidst the ruins; to which for emperors generally have amused themselves in forcing their subjects to put their hands into their pockets, for purposes of quite a different pinch.

sometimes their heads, to prove it. He de- teristics of Men of Genius. lights in Metternich, and has a cultivated taste for a ballet.

to meet him, and his children clasped him, one around the knees, while the other flung her little thin white arms around his neck. He thought of the morrow—he had not a dollar to give them, and though his heart how the vegetation of different climates was met by a lady. Their stations in life was in assurance also in the latter amusement, in which his subjects are not much inclined to join him. He has also a weakness for poetry which is summer, and autumn. He then showed how the vegetation of different climates was met by a lady. Their stations in life was literally true, of a gentleman who, being in want of a wife, advertised for the mottoes of bonbons; though occasionally his mottoes of bonbons; though occasionally his in as many minutes. A wager was in-Ludwig, the King of Bavaria, rollicks was dropping tears of blood, still his lips wariously affected, according as they receivent of smile, and he cheered his family as the lady, was in earnest. In the stands was met by a lady. Then stands was met by a lady. The stands was met by a lady was met by a lady. The stands was met by a lady was met by a lady. The stands was met by a lady was met by a lady. The stands was met by a lady was met by a lady. The stands was met by a lady was met by a lady. The stands was met by a lady was met by a lady. The stands was met by a lady was met by a lady. The stands was met by a lady was met by a with words of hope and love. Kissing his ent principles of the solar beam. In pracchildren, he bade them good night, and slept and dreamed those cold grey dreams allotted to the children of poverty. The next morning, after he had eaten his humble breakfast he came down town to hope them good night, and she very important children, he bade them good night, and she were the solar beam. In practical application of the results of this theory the same opinion as King Pedro was with the same opinion as King Pedro was with anxiety, care, and hard labor—and dark countries of the same opinion as King Pedro was with the same opinion as King Pedro was with anxiety, care, and hard labor—and dark countries of the same opinion as King Pedro was with the same opinion as King Pedro was with the same opinion as King Pedro was with anxiety, care, and hard labor—and dark countries of the same opinion as King Pedro was with the same opinion as King Pedro was with the same opinion as King Pedro was with work of the same opinion as King Pedro was with the same opinion opinion as King Pedro was with the same opinion as King Pedro was mutual disappointment. Collebs adverthough some of his royal proclamations dently married the barber; and there were It will not suffer us to be superficial. earn the pittance of those who are doomed to labor. His heart hung in his bosom like a load of lead, and he bit his lips in order to labor. He were reduced a little or occasionally left to the were reduced a little or occasionally left to the were reduced a little or occasionally left to the were reduced a little or occasionally left to those who are doomed about raising the price of beer would be suffered under the old crown glass.

However, reduced a little or occasionally left to the were reduced a little or occasionally left to the were reduced a little or occasionally left.

The following stanzas, by a young American it is hardly necessary to specify his amuse. artist, are full of poetry. There is a gentle mel- ments, as we believe they are already re-

thrones of the present day, they are a great his life disgrace this magnificent trust.

the spot in lieu of payment! By the bye, talking of reval amusements, the French have given the Arabs; but as regards the choice of the two amusements, dancing and fighting, we think the Algerians beat the French hollow. Besides, the novelty of a party of dancing Arabs must afford immense amusement to the poor transported Parisians, who have no bals masques, no Chaumieres or Chateaux Rouges to beguile them at uncivilized Algiers. Punch.

A Celebrated Simile.

Byron appears to have felt a little awkwardness after committing himself to admiration of Henry Kirke White, by his magnificent allusion to the young poet's fate in 'English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.' In his letter on the subject to Mr. Dallas, he still insists, though faintly, that Kirke White had in him 'poesy and genius;' but immediately qualifies this by saying that he was at any rate beyond all the Bloomfields and Blacketts, and their collateral cobblers, whom Lofft, and Pratt have or may kidnap from their calling into the service of the trade.'

Whatever may be thought, however, of Byron's criticism, or of his ingenuousness in building toy-palaces, or half so cruel as its defence, the verses will retain their place among the most elegant in the language, even after they have been deprived of the faint claims to originality they have hither- of high genius, its sacredness speaks the direct to possessed-

"Unhappy White! while life was in its spring, of poetry and song tells us that in the serand thy young muse just waved her joyous wing, The spoiler swept that soaring lyre away, Which else had sounced an immortal lay. Oh, what a noble heart was here undone,

When Science' self destroyed her favourite so Yes, she too much indulged thy fond pursuit, She sowed the seeds, but death has reaped the

So the struck eagle, stretched upon the plain, No more through rolling clouds to soar again, Viewed his own feather on the fatal dart, And winged the shaft that quivered in his heart !

occasion to Waller; but a correspondent goes two thousand years farther back, and DR. CHALMERS' Daily Scriptural Readfinds it in Æschylus, repeated by him from ings. still more ancient authorities-

Thus of old, In Lybian fables is the story told, That when the eagle, stricken at the heart. Saw his own feather on the fatal dart, Unconquered yet we die,' exulting cried— Ours was the deed! ourselves impelled the blow We fall no triumph to presumptuous fee !""

The difference in the turn given by the the more from having been accessory to it Daily Scriptural Readings. himself .- Chambers' Journal.

fish. Cardinal Farnese one day found him, nothing hate, like pride. - Feltham. when an old man, walking alone in the of his own feeling: for it is a sketch of an ple," and cutting off their privileges, and Ancora imparo, "I still learn."-Charac-

A person was boasting in Foote's presence of the extraordinary facility with which effect .- The Doctor.

drum himself, with the little round button at |-

Divintty of Art.

The arts in themselves are divine; they are an emanation from the Supreme Beauty; ways, though not as an aliment, the delete

Love of Grumbling. "To a thorough indigenous independent

Briton, the word 'misery' does by no means convey an idea of extreme discomfort. He little, while the weak and predisposed to feels the satisfaction of grumbling over his disease fall victims to its poisonous operamisfortunes to be, on many occasions, so much tions. Surely, if the dictates of reason were greater than the pain of enduring them, that he allowed to prevail, an article so injurious to will beg, borrow, steal, or even manufacture the health and so offensive in all its forms calamities, sooner than suffer under any unu- and mode of employment, would speedily sual scarcity of discontent. He knows, in- be banished from common use.—Prout on deed, that miseries are indeed necessary to his Stomach Diseases. happiness, and though perhaps not quite so pleasant at the moment as his other indispensible enjoyments, roast beef and beer, would, if taken away, leave just as great a craving in his appetites as would be occasioned by the privation of these national dainies. The Englishman alone, we think, occupies himself seriously in this manufac ture of unhappiness; and seems to possess almost as exclusively, the power of after. wards laughing at his own misfortunes; which, however, during their immediate existence, gave him as much torment as ever the crushing of an ear-wig, or beating a jackass, inflicted on the sensibility of a lachrymose German."-Sir Walter Scott.

The Song of Moses.

"This noble poem is ascribed to Moses himself and while its poetry speaks the inspiration inspiration of Heaven. Such a recognition vice of God there should be the exercise. the consecrated exercise, of all the powers which he has given to us; and tells us that in religion the enjoyment might be as various as are the capacities of our nature. And there is that of sentiment in it which adapts it to the use of a church delivered from her ies in all ages-nay, which fits and so makes it to be actually adopted for one of the triumphant songs of eternity, * I have often felt, as in reading Milton or Thomson, a strong poetical effect in the bare enumeration of different countries, and this strongly enhanced by the statement of some common and pervading emotion which passed from one to another of their respec-This fine simile we traced on a former tive people. This is set forth with great beauty and power in verses 14th and 15th.

Nature as it Was and Is.

"It may appear a triffing and puerile re-"It may appear a trilling and puerile re-mark; but I must confess myself much inte-the mania, I might well call it, to own me rested by the identity of human nature in its land than he can ull to advantage. And it more familiar working at very distant periods thus that we see scattered over the country large of the world. Rachel ran to tell her father, (v 12)—Laban ran to meet Jacob, (v. 13)—Rebekah ran to tell her mother, (xxiv. 28.) ancient and modern poets to the reflections of the wounded bird would form a fine subject for the critic. The eagle of the ancient to contemplate human nature in the stabili-Greek exhibits the proud and masculine ty even of its lesser evolutions—the same the agricultural population of New England spirit of his age: he congratulates himself now as thousands of years back. When a until a complete revolution should be proon having received the mortal blow from no child is filled with any strong emotion by a in the farming system. meaner implement than that furnished by surprising event or intelligence, it runs to understood in other countries, and is attended his own wing, and dies exulting and un- discharge it on others, impatient of their with corresponding advantages. The denses conquered. In the modern version, on the other hand, produced when poetry had lost in fire what it had gained in refinement, this heroical burst is transformed into senti- give unreserved way to their first impulses, the experience of a quarter of a century ment, and the dying bird laments his fate even as children did."—Dr. CHALMERS' France, proves that, by the occupation of the

Golden Thoughts.

I never yet found pride in a noble nature, it was possessed in large masses.

The law is universal—it applies to every countries. nor humility in an unworthy mind. Of all try-that the secret success in Agricul dote recorded of him shows him to be al- tient lamb: of all fowls, the mild and guile- one capital error runs through the whole sy ready on the right road. Granacci, a pain- less dove. When God appeared to Moses,

Physic for Ill-Humor.

K sensible woman of the Doctor's ac he replied, "I go yet to school that I may continue to learn." And one of the last drawings in his portfolio is a sublime hint ject, that she taught her children, from their earliest childhood, to consider ill-humor as done. He has not time to accomplish anything Austria has very little amusement beyond considering himself the "Father of his peo
Austria has very little amusement beyond thoroughly. His house is out of repair—his barn dilapidated—his cattle poor—his fences in hour-glass before him; and the motto, and the little potential of the considering himself the "Father of his peoand the little patients, whenever it was thought needful, took rhubarb for the crossness. No punishment was required. Peevishness or ill-temper and rhubarb were as the control of the crossness or ill-temper and rhubarb were as the control of the crossness or ill-temper and rhubarb were as the control of the crossness of land, which, under proper cultivation, might be made to yield a rich harvest, are but little removed from barreness, perhaps dotted with mullen, burdocks, thistles, or filled with sorrel, white weed, and any other noxious sociated in their minds always as cause and plants, which root out the grass and eat up the effect. — The Doctor.

Difficulty is a severe instructor, set ove us by the Supreme ordinance of a parental guardian and legislator, who knows us better than we know ourselves, as he loves us strengthens our nerves and sharpens our skill anxiety, care, and hard labor-and dark cloud-

Mr. Rowland Hill, on being told that it the top; and they all fall to playing the was expected he should take notice of some game of Catch as Catch Can, till the gun- unhandsome things which had been publicpowder ran out at the heels of their boots." ly said of him, said that he did not consider on his extensive possessions; and paradoxical as

Prayer that is pure pierceth heaven, and returns not empty.

There is an article much used in various they are one of the supports of Religion. If rious effects of which on the assimilating or the artist had once fixed his mind on such gans require to be briefly noticed; namely ments of the sovereigns who grace the great objects, I do not know how he can by tobacco. Although confessedly one of the most virulent poisons in nature, yet such is improvement, we must confess, on the Besides, purity of heart, virginity of miad, the facinating influence of this noxious weed amusements of Kings "as used to was." have great influence on the artist, both as to that mankind resort to it in every mode Shooting stags is manly sport compared to dignity of conception, and means of executhey can devise to ensure its stupifying and that of firing from a balcony on a populace; and playing on the big drum is child's play by the side of a bluff old king, whose principal amusement was to take off his wife's head as soon as he had married her. Ah! those were the days for amusements. What I think that the unveiled form, shown in acid to the use of tobacco, but that some a merry monarch that Charles the Second purity, adorned with exquisite beauty, takes analogous and equally poisonous principle was! Why, there is not a king of the from us all mortal perturbations, and trans- (probably of an acid nature) is generated in was! Why, there is not a king of the promise and mortal perturbations, and transpresent day who would go into the Cheshire Cheese, and order a Welsh rabbit and a center in the composition of the cheshire cache to the promise that it comes to us as from their cachetotic looks, and from the pint of stout, and when he found he had no a thing spiritual, intellectual; exalting the dark and often greenish yellow tint of the money to pay for it, knight the landlord on mind to the contemplation of divine things, blood. The severe and peculiar dyspeptie which, as they cannot be manifested to the symptoms sometimes produced by inverge senses in their spiritual being, only through snuff-taking are well known; and I have we hear that the Duc d'Aumale (the King the excellence of forms can be indicated, more than once seen such cases terminate of Algeria that is to be) has been invited to and kindle us by their eternal heauty, and fatally with malignant disease of the stoma ball by the native Arabs of Algiers. We suppose this is in return for the many balls draw us from the perishable things of earth. ach and liver. Great smokers, also, especially those who employ short pipes and expectations. cially those who employ short pipes and segars, are said to be liable to cancerous affections of the lips, But it happens with to-bacco, as with deleterious articles of diet. the strong and healthy suffer comparatively

Use of Tobacco

In the eternity of God, there is nothing so past, as to have quite ceased to be present, and nothing so completely future, as though it did not already exist.

It is very curious, how the roots of one man's prosperity interlace with the causes of another man's misfortunes.

The Greeks carved the butterfly somemes in marble, as an emblem of hope for

There is no more melancholy forewarn. ing to be learned from past ages than that of human liability to retrogression.

When is a chicken's neck like a bell When it is rung for dinner. A Dedication Hymn.

BY N. P. WILLIS

Mr. Willis says, in the Home Journal of Dec 11, that he " never wrote but one hymn." It is the following, and a glorious hymn it is The perfect world by Adam trod, Was the first temple-built by God

His fiat laid the corner stone. And heav'd its pillars, one by one He hung its starry roof on high-The broad illimitable sky; He spread its pavement, green and bright,

And curtain'd it with morning light The mountains in their places stood-The sea-the sky-and "all was good: And, when its first pure praises rang. The "morning stars together sang."

Lord ! 'tis not ours to make the sea. And earth and sky a house for thee; But in thy sight our offering stands-

AGRICULTURAL.

A LITTLE FARM WELL TILLED .- The greater obstacle to the improvement of Agriculture farms and cultivate them well. I wish that this

This great truth is already beginning to country under small working farmers, the land ting a population one-third greater, than when

Michael Angelo dedicated himself, from his childhood to his death, to a toilsome vine—a low plant that creeps upon the worked, yields up its treasures in prodigal production of product observation of nature. The first anec- helpful wall: of all beasts, the soft and pa- fusion. In almost every part of New England form and color of fins and of the eyes of man. Nothing produceth love like humility; man has been happily compared to a merchant, who expends all his capital in building for his own use a large roomy store, and is afterwards

seen guzing with complacency on his bare walls and empty shelves. He had chalked out to himself a hard lot, and voluntarily enters on a state of servitude, wors complished. He toils at all hours and yet is never hal

to man or beast. What a harrassed, unhappy being must be the owner of such a farm! He has no time for recreation or mental improvement. He is doon to the tread-mill for life; with his spirit depre ed-despondency stamped upon his haggar lineaments, and the worm of discontent gnaw ing at his heart, with him there are no plea associations with the past—the present is full o

> Work-work-work ! As prisoners work for crime-Plow, and harrow, and hoe! Till the heart is sick, and the arm benumb'd And misery stamp'd on the brow.

properly done, it only remains to thoroughly rinse the article in clean water, until the latter passes off uncolored, when it must be hung up to dry.